The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST

No. 5,176, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash ....As. 4

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Bombay, 21st January 1862.

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Vittoria*, from London, are requested to sent off boats for the same as it comes to hand; failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

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Bombay, 13th January 1862.

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Bombay, 6th January 1862.

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Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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Bombay, 1st January 1862.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately alienated to them by Government, namely lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase from Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden; Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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All orders should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 5th of March next.

Should the orders received justify the step the Society intends to reduce its prices as below.

On all orders amounting to Rupees one hundred, the Society will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices given below. Their Seedsman will pack all such orders separately, and the Society will post these packages within 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail which brings them.

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Napoleon	0	12	LETTUCE	1	2
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Drumhead ... Rs.	0	3	Long Prickly	2	0
Sugarloaf	0	3	Stockwood	3	0
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Exotic Flower Seeds at similar rates. Packets of Indian Flower Seeds of 40, and 80 species are sold at Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

WANTED TO PURCHASE:—A good light BROUGHAM and HORSE with Harness, &c. complete. Address "A. Z." care of the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD STEWARD, who may be well acquainted with customs of passengers, and who may have been served on board the P. and O. Steamers, thoroughly experienced, and can bear high testimony. A liberal salary will be offered. Apply to Captain GREIG on board the S. S. *Governor Higginson*.

CURSETJEE EDULJEE DUBASH.

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AN intelligent and trustworthy Parsee assistant, for a firm in England. He should be well acquainted with Book-keeping and Mercantile Accounts, and be able to write a fair English as well as Gujeratee hand. None but a Competent Parsee gentleman need apply.

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Apply by letter to MR. EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE, REPORTER, *Bombay Gazette*, Office, No. 27, Apollo Street.

3rd December, 1861.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for an Out-station, DRAFTSMEN and SURVEYORS.—also a duly qualified European to Superientend the Manufacture and burning of Bricks.

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AN UPPER PART of a HOUSE, situated in the Fort. well adapted for an office or a Dwelling place.

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NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

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Picture Gallery.

THE following Views taken in Switzerland and Savoy are in the best style of Coloured Lithography, and are mounted for framing.

CHAPEL OF WILLIAM TELL, Lucerne.
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The size of the above is 14½ by 11, Price each Rs. 8, or the set of fourteen, Rs. 100.

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ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

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A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.

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EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,

Church Gate Street, two doors from the Cathedral.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

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DR. CHABLE, PARIS

PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

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The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

CITRATE OF IRON SYRUP.

* For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, ful rmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.

Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on 25th January, at 5 o'clock P. M.

J. WRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 24th Dec. 1861.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has been removed from Apollo Street, No. 6, to No. 20, Medow Street, opposite to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

STEAM ENGINE & BOILERS COMPLETE.

FOR SALE—a 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.

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At the Godowns of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,

IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

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THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watchesf Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
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Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
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Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
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Best Plated Tea Sernices on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Alminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
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Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
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All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
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Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

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Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

A European Assistant wanted.

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Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

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McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,

This Evening, Tuesday 21st January, no Performance.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, the Second Grand Representation of Equestrian Performances.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half past 10.

No smoking allowed in the Building.

T. WILLIAMSON.

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER,

HAIR CUT at the Shop ... Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ... ,, 2

A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites, and Medical Specifics on hand.

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotian. Price Rs. 3 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, warranted to cure the Asthma in 15 days at furthest, Rs. 2¼ per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2 per dozen.

No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their

GENERAL DEPOT,

No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the "BOMBAY SEASON" affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS for the STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE, and at the same time enables them to draw ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES, just to hand per *Bebington* and *Wings of the Wind*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found UNIQUE OF ITS CLASS!

P. J. & Co. take leave to assure THEIR PATRONS that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours; and while warranting all their VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES to be *bonâ fide* from the most CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS as *liberal* and their PRICE as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods) A DISCERNING PUBLIC could possibly expect.

P. J. & Co. would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

Pickles.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushrooms Pickles.

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Reading Sauce, Harvey's John Bull, Beef Steak, Piquante Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's Chutnee, and Royal Table, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Best White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Crystal Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon, and Elder Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

M. Soyer's Preparations.

Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

Flavouring Essences.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Ratafia, Almond, Mace, Carraway, Cinnamon, Kernels, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Clove, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel, Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

Jams and Jellies in 1 & 2 lb.

JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, and Gooseberry.

JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

Syrups for Ices.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

Fruits in Syrup.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

Fruits in Noyeau & Brandy.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

Fruits Crystallised.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums and Mixed Fruits.

Tart Fruits.

Cramberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries and Currants.

Dessert Fruits, &c.

Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ¼ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lbs. Jars Zante Currants, in 14 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. do., ditto, 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles. of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles, Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb. canJordan Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Bitter Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges & Comfits, stpd. botls., ditto ditto corked bottles. Gillon's Confectionery, Jams & Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon Bons, Cosaques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES, &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Meats.

Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Bee Corned Round of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheek, Ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, Ditto and Vegetables, Harricor Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, Ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

Fish.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat pints, Oysters in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings a la Sardines, Lampreys in Oil, Lampreys in Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ½ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ½ gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, & Kippered Salmon.

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Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Broth, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tea Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, ½ pints and ¼ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats in ditto

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Carrots, plain, Ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

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Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl, boiled, Ditto roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison, hashed, Hare, Jugged.

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PHILLIPPE & CANAUD'S & OTHERS.
Full size tins.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

French Provisions.

FROM PHILLIPPE AND CANAUD.

Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb, Pâté de fois Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté defois Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c. &c.

Jellies in Bottles.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

Patent Preserved Provisions.

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

York Hams, Ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert, Cheese Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Cheddar ditto, North Wilts ditto and Pine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Greuyere and Parmasan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef Pig's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tongues, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collored do. Rein-deer do. six in a tin Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates Ditto Park Patés, Veal & Ham Paté, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

SUNDRIES.

Copying Presses, Letter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without Materials, complete Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Mordan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Gillon's Jams and Jellies, Oalmen &c. DeLa Rue's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c. Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains &c. &c.

☞ Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,

24th Oct. 1861. 1, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ADVERTISER, AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

AS ITS NAME Imports, this Paper is a medium for the publication of ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY; it is not a Newspaper. It is issued TWICE A WEEK, on the mornings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, and TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES are circulated GRATIS, weekly. In the Presidency Town of Bombay it is very freely distributed.

Should it be found requisite, the number of Copies issued will be still further increased.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages which a Publication like the ADVERTISER offers to the Commercial and General Public of the Bombay Presidency. It may suffice briefly to suggest the following:—

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Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MRS HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

No. 3, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES; four Maunds in a Basket.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

4th November 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID B. CLARIONET in a handsome Case, by Rudall Rose, Cante and Co. This Instrument is well worthy the attention of Band Masters and Amateurs. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street.

PARIAN WARE.

AN Assortment just received; the first ever imported into Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

HERBERT & Co. have opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable instruments and manufactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

W. H. WALKER & Co., IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ¼ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the 20th *January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr. Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling*.

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHITING.

Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being no more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 21st January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

All business has been at a stand in consequence of the non arrival of the English Mail. Some Bank and China Bills were offering yesterday at 2s. 0⅜d.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. ⅛d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	sight	100½
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213½ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ₩cent.	64 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	19½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	95
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.25 ₩sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs.13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ₩ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ₩ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ₩ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [₩ Anm.	Rs. 600 ₩ sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 ₩ sh.	Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company..............	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs. 100 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............	85⅞
" Loan 1835–36............	85⅞
" Loan 1842–43............	85⅞
" Loan 1854–55............	85⅞
New Five Per Cent. Loan............	98⅛
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan............	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each........................	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes............	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus................................	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars........................	" 227	do.
German Crowns........................	" 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	
Bar Silver..............................	" 105¾	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).......£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds).........£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ....£2 15s. 0d.	£2 17s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ....£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
To Rice Ports ....£3 15s. 0d.	
To China ....Rs. 10 offd.	
To Clyde .... no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 17th 1862.)

COTTON :		Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, (new) nom. at Rs.	156 to 158	
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new)..................	"	160 to 162
Oomravuttee (new)	"	150 to 155
Barsee, (new)	"	142 to 143
Khandeish, (new)	"	138 to 140
Mangalore, (new)..............................	"	145 to 146
Varawul, (new)	"	145 to 146
Compta, (new)................................	"	157 to 158
Sawginned Dharwar	"	206 to 208
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1480 to 1490.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs. 5-8 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-10 to 6-12 ..
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	24 to 25 / 33 to 34

COMMERCIAL MARKET.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1862.
(From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 18.)

Although the absence of any direct reference to the case of the Trent steam packet in President Lincoln's message to Congress is a circumstance of favourable augury for the maintenance of peace, yet the American political intelligence, altogether, has greatly added to the previous anxiety, which indeed, has risen to a feeling of alarm.

It is a long time since there was so complete a cessation of anything like business in the yarn market. Both shippers and home consumers have evidently postponed as much as possible, even small purchases for present needs. On the other hand, producers and holders have shown a far greater solicitude about selling than they did before. Of the change in prices, it is impossible to do more than convey a very vague idea. We should say broadly that, in water twist above 14s. and in mule twist and weft from 14's to 60's, the average depreciation, since this day week, is about ½d. per lb. But there are very great differences; as much as ½d. per lb. between the prices named by different spinners for articles of equal intrinsic value; and there are parties who, having hitherto stood out for more than others by, perhaps, ½d. are now abating twice as much. It is however, all vain, for merchants and manufacturers stand aloof, determined to wait the course of events. In 4's to 14's the fall is ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. Single yarns above 60's up to 100's, and twofolds from 100's downward, are quite, neglected, and their prices are low—most markedly in twofolds. Still finer numbers are quiet, without change in the quotation.

In all descriptions of cloth the stoppage of buying is about as decided as in yarns; but the weakness of prices is not so great. Manufactures are firmer than spinners, because they have curtailed their production in a proportion exceeding that of the latter. Any kind of cloth may, however, be had at some reduction, and considerable irregularity exists, though not so much as in yarns. The Eastern merchants, with favourable prospects in India, and a large advance upon cloth in the markets of China, may be said to have more inducement to make offers to manufacturers than any other class buyers; but they are cautiously looking on and attempting nothing. They know, indeed, that the rise in China has been caused merely by the upward start in Manchester.

We hear much complaining among spinners on the subject of a recent new rule of sale adopted by the sellers of cotton at Liverpool who refuse to give guarantees against any defect except that of *damage*. For falsely-packed bales, and for quality inferior to samples, there is now no remedy. The rule has been adopted in this speculative period to prevent the confusion arising from claims travelling back through numerous purchasers, to the original seller. It is, however, a manifest injustice to the spinner who is first and final buyer, and whose right to have the weight and the quality for which he bargains is an indefeasible one.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

The market has been very inactive today, but quotations remain unchanged.

The sales are estimated at 2,000 bales.

Sales. Today.	Previously this week.	Descriptions and prices.	Imports. Yesterday.	Previously this week
1650	11049	American...... — to —	823	12
50	240	Egyptian ......11½ to 12½	1050	—
—	110	Pernam, &c.... — to —	—	—
—	—	Carthagena ... — to —	—	—
—	10	Bahia & Maceio — to —	—	—
—	—	West India ... — to —	—	—
—	—	Maranham ...... — to —	—	—
—	—	African ...... — to —	—	—
300	2600	Surat......... 6 to 8½	—	—
2000	1400		1833	12
	2000			1883
	16000	Total since last Thursday		1895

Total speculation and exports this week, 4,000 bales.

(From the Overland Mail, December 26.)
MANCHESTER, DEC. 24.

COTTON GOODS.—The market has gradually recovered from the extreme depression which recently prevailed, and more confidence is felt in the probable maintenance of peace, the despatch of M. Thouvenel the French Foreign Minister, being construed very favourably. Shirtings and other India fabrics are nearly 1½d. per piece dearer. There is, however, nothing like activity in the market, though nearly all descriptions of cloths appear to be slightly firmer. Probably the letters from India have had some effect in strengthening the market. There has been a very marked improvement in yarns. Some very considerable offers have been made for 60's, and qualties suitable for India and China, and in some cases orders have been placed, in others not. The market is decidedly stronger than it has been for a month past, and the offers have been larger than during that period. The prices of all kinds of yarn have advanced fully ¼d. per lb.

(From the Overland Mail, Dec. 26.)
LIVERPOOL, *Dec.* 24.

COTTON.—The market opened very quietly on Monday week, with some irregularity in prices, inclining in favour of buyers. On Tuesday there was more activity in the demand, causing prices to become again firmer, and in the lower qualities of American up to low middling an advance ⅛d to ¼d upon previous rates was obtained. Speculators took 5,730 bales of American, 70 West Indian, 260 Egyptian and 1,300 Surats: exporters 2,880 American and 3,069 Surats; and the trade 15,030 bales. Yesterday (Monday) was observed as a close holiday in this market, owing to the burial of the Prince Consort.

P.S.—Liverpool, Tuesday Evening Dec. 24.—There has been an active demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales have reached 15,000 bales. Prices show a rise of ⅛ per lb. compared with those current last week. 60 bales have been imported to-day. The assumption that America will not dare to go to war in face of the determined attitude taken up by England, and the adverse opinion of France, is probably the principal cause of the improvement today. This, it is considered, lessens the prospect of the South being recognized at an early period by the two great European Powers, and consequently the chance of the Cotton crop being released.

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From the Overland China Mail, Dec. 31.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	Old Patna.	New Benares.	Old Benares.	Malwa.
Dec. 16 ...	$757½-60	...	$775	...	$730-705
" 17 ...	760	...	775-780	...	700-705
" 18 ...	760	...	775-77½	...	700-705
" 19 ...	760	...	775-77½	...	700-705
" 20 ...	757½-60	...	775-77½	...	700-705
" 21 ...	770	...	775-77½	...	700-705
" 22 ...	...	...	...	...	...
" 23 ...	747½-50	...	765-770	...	690
" 24 ...	747½-50	...	765-770	...	690
" 25 ...	...	...	...	...	...
" 26 ...	740	...	760-770	...	690
" 27 ...	740	...	765-770	...	690
" 28 ...	737½-40	...	740-42½	...	690
" 29 ...	...	...	...	...	...
" 30 ...	730-735	...	740	...	710
" 31 ...	732½-35	...	740	...	710-715

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1861.

Patna.—732$50 to 735$.
Benares.—740$.
Malwa.—710$ *a* 715$—good demand, less stock.
Turkey.—570$ to 580$ nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—15$50 to 16$50.
Cotton, Calcutta.—14$ to 15$.
Cotton, Madras.—14$ to 15$.
Rice, Bengal.—1$85 to 1$90 Others, 1$60 to 1$90.
Copper Cash.—16$50.
Camphor.—33$ nominal.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 22$80.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22$30.
Sycee.—8¼ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—9¼ to 10 per cent premium.
Saltpetre.—9$50 to 11$50.

Exchange.
On London, 6 months' sight, 4s 6¼d.
Private Bills, 4s. 6⅝d. to 4s. 7d.
Bills with Documents, 4s. 7d.
On Bombay, 3 days sight, Rs. 218.
On Calcutta, Rs. 219.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 8¼ per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22.90 per tael.
Bar Silver, 10 per cent. premium.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	....	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand / On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	....	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.
The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 3 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice.............. 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.
The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.
The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody............ ½ per cent.

Hours of business............ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn .... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN, Agent.
Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria*, *C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE........................ LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER................. M. BALFOUR, ESQ., in India
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.
Manager at Bombay .... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras ..... E. MORRISS, Esq.
do. *Agra* .... W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. *Kurrachee*... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do. *Lahore* ..... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. *Hong-kong*... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight............	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight............	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight............	2s.
" 2 months' sight............	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
" On demand / On Scotland / On Ireland	1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager, for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 6th January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
———— *Deputy Chairman.*
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—
6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d. "
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand .... at 1s. 11⅜d. "
All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commisson charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Acting Agent.
January 3rd, 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 20	Nasree	White	Calcutta 12 Dec.
	Scindian (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee 16 Jan.
	Salsette (s)	Burne	Galle 16 Jan.
	China (s)	Curling	Suez 4 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 20	Rosalie	Williams	Liverpool.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per barque *Nasree*, from Calcutta.—3 natives.

Per steamer *Scindian*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. A. Keir; Major Wolfahet; Mr. Hornby; Mr. Brocklehurst; Mr. J. Jones; and 28 natives.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, from Galle.—Mrs. Burne and Mr. Burne, and native servant; Captain Baley's native couchman.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—202 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Amherst*, for Moulmain.
Ship *Recorder*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.
Rubin.—788 tons Steam Coals.

From Galle and Calcutta
Nasrie.—190 bundles Coconut Shels, 2,730 pieces Boards, 1 box Books, 100 bales Joots, 24 bags Pupreemool, 537 packages Gunnies, 37 bags Cardamoms, 3 boxes Flower Oil.

From Calcutta.
Brig *Bogany Mohedin Sandany.*—213 bundles Coir Yarn, 50 bundles Hemp, 250 numbers Bamboo, 31¼ cwt. Iron Ore, 8 bundles Cigars, Loose Sapanwood, 1,250 numbers China Yarns, 7 bundles Allonab, 450 numbers Wooden Slipers.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 20th January 1862.
For London.

Gosforth.—400 bags Saltpetre, 700 I. maunds, Vizbhoocun Hurribhoy.

Cassibelanus.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

King Lear.—2 cases Plated Ware, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons; 1 box Cheroots, 1,000 Nos., Wallace and Co.

Agricola.—13 bales Cow Hides, 63 corges, Ebram Dada.

Gibson Craig.—100 cases Olibanum, 217½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimey.

Castilian.—600 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Caroline Agnes.—70 cases Olibanum, 147½ cwt., Sewjee Ludha.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Phurusram Behareelall; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Nensy Damjee; 1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt, Mooljee and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Uncas.—150 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Govinda Hurry; 203 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., S Pintoo and Co.; 76 bales Wool, 228 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha; 110 bales Cotton, 357½ cwt., Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia.

Charger.—21 bales Wool, 84 cwt., 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Godoo Preamjee; 19 bales Hemp, 66½ cwt., Preamjee Bhimjee; 103 bales Hemp, 660½ cwt., Bhoga Curumsy.

Startled Fawn.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 840 bags Linseed, 1,250 cwt., P. Mialle and Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Virjee Pursotum; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Protector.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.

Natolia.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Chutoorbhoy Hurry.

Concordia.—191 bales Cotton, 668½ cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 50 bales Hemp, 150 cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass.

Excellent.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Recorder.—1,800 bags Linseed, 2,700 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Mindora.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Sisia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 100 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Hubibdhoy Ebram.

General Neil.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Queen of the North.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Grey and Co.

Amoor.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Vurudhman Poonsy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Typhoon—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

For Calcutta.

Shaw Allum.—20 boxes China Papers, 80,000 Nos., 1 pot Sandalwood Oil, 55 lbs., Nemchund Vussunjee: 2 pots Sandalwood Oil, 166 lbs.. Soonderjee Nanjee; 42 packages Sundries, Rahimbhoy Razpall; 1 box Sundries, Nusserwanjee Bazunjee.

Futty Ramon.—400 packages Red Ochre, 450 cwt., Rahimbhoy Razpall; 300 packages Cowries, 600 cwt., Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 14, P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Nubia*, H. Dowe, from Calcutta 10th January.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

19th January.—Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Adair, Indian Navy, in medical charge *Victoria*, from Kurrachee.

Do.—Lieut. C. P. Forbes, 3rd European Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Do.—Lieut. G. Huyshes, 83rd Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

Do.—Major F. W. Wolfahet, 3rd Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Do —Assistant Surgeon M. Johnson, Medical Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Do.—Quarter Master Connell, 4th Regt., on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Do.—Captain Dickson, 4th Bengal Native Infantry, on sick leave, from Peshawar.

Do.—Captain Rawnsley, 3rd M. European Regt., on sick leave, from Jalnah.

20th Do.—Lieut. Colonel Ballard, Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Monday, 20th January 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The Guard at the Castle Gate will be furnished tomorrow by the detachment 56th Regiment.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Wednesday next the 22nd instant, at the Mess-room 18th Regt. N. I., at 11 A. M., to examine Lieut. Statham, 33rd Regt., as to his qualification for the rank of Captain in conformity with Para 30, page 71, of the Queen's Regulations :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Petrie, Artillery.
Members.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.

The Committee will be guided by G. O. C. dated 6th December 1859, which will be furnished to it.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters Poona, 17th January 1862.

2. The Commander-in-Chief desires that all correspondence connected with the Troops attached to the Khandalla Depot or Colaba Sanitarium shall be forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General H. M.'s British Forces, excepting such as may relate to the few men who may have elected to remain in the Local Service.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 37, of the 15th instant, the following arrangements are ordered :—

Brigadier M. W. Smith, C.B., is at his own request, transferred from Poona to the command of the Brigade at Ahmednuggur.

Brigadier J. C. Health is appointed to the Command of the Poona Brigade.

Brigadier H. J. Pelly is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

Brigadier A. T. Heyland, C.B., will command the Brigade at Deesa.

Mr. J. C. Graves, Commandant 2nd Regt. Sind Horse, is appointed to the Command of the 3rd Regt. L. C., vice Forbes, proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon F. Broughton is appointed to the medical charge of the Marine Battalion, during such time as Surgeon Thom may be acting as Garrison Surgeon, or until further orders.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 18th January 1862.

Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, 7th Regt. N. I., returned to duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 10th January 1862.

That portion of G. O. C. No. 27 of the 7th instant, which appoints Captain F. W. Lyons to the charge of the Commissariat Department at Malligaum, is cancelled.

Erratum—In G. O. C. No. 27 of the 7th instant for "Blane" read "Blanc."

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, January 11.)

No. 37.—The following Promotions and Alteration of Rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Late 4th E. L. Cavalry.—Lieut. Thomas Chadwick Graham, to be Captain* from 22nd September 1861, in room of Captain (Brevet Major) E. Harvey, retired.

Late 29th N. I.—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Francis Ringler Thomson, to be Captain from 10th September 1861, in room of Captain L. P. Faddy, retired.

Late 32nd N. I.—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) William Ogilvie Rannie, to be Captain from 13th September 1861, in room of Captain E. Close, retired.

Late 35th N. I.—Lieut. Robert Ffarmerie Godby (Captain in the Staff Corps), to be Captain from 28th September 1861, in room of Captain E. R. Wiggins, retired.

Late 39th N. I.—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Henry King, (Captain in the Staff Corps), to be Captain from 1st October 1861, in room of Captain R. H. D. Tulloh, retired.

Late 53rd N. I.—Lieut Frederic Nicolas Miles, to be Captain from 2nd November 1861, in room of Captain (Brevet Major) R. J. Edgell, promoted.

General List — Cornet John Colledge, to be Lieut. from 1st Oct. 1861, in room of Lieutenant D. W. Wise, 3rd European Light Cavalry, promoted.

General List.—Ensign James Gawler Macleod, to be Lieut. from 14th Nov. 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N. I., promoted.

General List.—Ensign John Edward Campbell, to be Lieut. from 28th Nov. 1861, in room of Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N. I., dismissed.

General List.—Ensign Edward John Webber, to be Lieut. from 8th Dec. 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N. I., promoted.

General List.—Ensign Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, to be Lieut. from 9th Dec. 1861, in room of Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N. I., promoted.

General List.—Ensign William Tucker Arundel Thain, to be Lieut. from 13th Dec. 1861, in room of Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N. I., deceased.

Alteration of Rank.

Late 53rd N. I.—Captain Henry George Delafosse, to rank from 21st June 1861, in room of Captain L. G. A. Campbell, retired.

Late 53rd N. I.—Captain Edward Hanson Paske (Staff Corps) to rank from 11th September 1861, in room of Captain the Baron F. A. VonMeyern, retired.

General List (Cavalry).—Lieut. George Hamilton Heaviside, to rank from 22nd September 1861, in room of Lieut. T. C. Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, promoted.

General List (Cavalry).—Lieut. Samuel Davis Lockwood, to rank from 25th September 1861, in room of Lieut. J. L. Loch, 2nd European Light Cavalry, promoted.

General List (Infantry).—Lieut. Francis Tweddell, to rank from 21st June 1861, in room of Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List (Infantry)—Lieut. Thomas George Macaulay, to rank from 6th July 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain H. W. H. Coxe, late 70th Native Infantry, promoted.

General List (Infantry).—Lieut. Edmund Richard Cox, to rank from 7th July 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) G. V. Balderston, late 23rd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List —Lieut. George Nicolas Channer, to rank from 11th July 1861, in room of Lieut. H. Z. Darrah, late 41st Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Charles Edward Douglas Branson, to rank from 23rd July 1861, in room of Lieut. W. F. Ireland, late 25th Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. John James O'Brien (dismissed), to rank from 23rd July 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) G. C. Hankin, late 28th Native Infantry, promoted

General List.—Lieut. Reginald Justus Wimberley, to rank from 27th July 1861, in room of Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th Native Infantry, deceased.

General List.—Lieut. Frank William Chatterton, to rank from 28th July 1861, in room of Lieut. O. M. Glubb, late 37th Native Infantry, deceased.

General List.—Lieut. Duncan John Stewart, to rank from 2nd August 1861, in room of Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd Native Infantry, resigned.

General List.—Lieut. John Richard McKenzie Homfray, to rank from 16th August 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) G. B. Malleson, late 33rd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Robert Parry Nisbet, to rank from 24th August 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) G. C. Huxham, late 48th Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, to rank from 25th August 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Arthur Plantagenet Broome, to rank from 28th August 1861, in room of Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd European Regiment, deceased.

General List —Lieut. Samuel Brown Home, to rank from 29th August 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) A. B. Beatson, late 56th Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Edwin Robert Ives, A. B., to rank from 10th September 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) F. R. Thomson, late 29th Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Alfred Thornton Davis, to rank from 11th September 1861, in room of Lieut. E. H. Paske, late 53rd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreau, to rank from 13th September 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet Captain) W. O. Rannie, late 32nd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Edward Arthur Vine, to rank from 19th September, 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) J. Lamb, late 29th Native Infantry, deceased

General List.—Lieut. Herbert Philip Streatfeild, to rank from 24th September 1861, in room of Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Albert Fitzwilliam Taylor, to rank from 26th September 1861, in room of Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.— Lieut. Arthur Frederick Jones, to rank from 28th September 1861, in room of Lieut. R. F. Godby, late 35th Native Infantry, promoted.
promoted.

General List.—Lieut. Walter Frank Shaen Perry, to rank from 1st October 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) H. King, late 39th Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut. David Clapham Andrew, to rank from 16th October 1861, in room of Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) C. G. Thorp, late 69th Native Infantry, resigned.

General List.—Lieut. Edward Walker Samuells, to rank from 2nd November 1861, in room of Lieut. F. N. Miles, late 53rd Native Infantry, promoted.

General List.—Lieut Thomas Rumbold Taylor, to rank from 10th November 1891, in of Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, General List, dismissed.

Head Quarters, Camp, Rawul Pindee, 6th January 1862.

The attention of Officers and others concerned is called to G. G. O. No. 1213 of the 31st December last, authorizing the immediate issue of a first distribution of the Lucknow prize money; and directing that claims on the said account be prepared and submitted in the manner prescribed by G. G. O. No. 1154 of 17th idem, in the case of the Delhi prize money.

Head Quarters, Camp, Janee ka Sung, 7th January 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that Government have decided that the rules under which Soldiers of Local or Irregular Corps are entitled to the benefits of the Invalid Pension establishment, after 20 years' service, shall be made applicable to Durbar Soldiers who entered the service of the British Government on the annexation of the Punjaub Territory, in whatever branch they may be now employed.

Pay Code of 1849, para. 74, Sec. 21.

Brevet Colonel W. F. Beatson, late 4th European Infantry* is appointed to do duty in the Meerut division, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

To prevent any misapprehension on the subject, it is notified that all ultimited service Soldiers who have elected to remain in the "Local Service" are allowed to retain their present privileges as long as they may be fit for the service.

2. The reply to query No. 1 in G. G. O. of 9th July 1861. No. 598, which states that henceforward no enlistment or re-enlistment for the Indian Service will be legal, does not apply to unlimited service men, for they are not *re-enlisted* after the period when, as an indulgence, they are granted their discharge should they wish to take it.

* By Brevet, under the operation of Government General Order N0. 217 of 1840.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
At Bombay, on the 20th January, the wife of Mr. James Lockley, European Police constable, of a son.

DEATHS—
At No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, on Sunday evening the 19th January, Mr. John Swanseger, of the Military Audit department, aged 68 years, deeply and sincerely regretted.

Bhowjee Bhaskerjee Esq., at the age of sixty, which melancholy event occurred at his residence on the noon of Friday last the 17th instant. This gentleman was universally known to be a Vakeel at the Guikawar's Court in the reign of His Highness the late Suyajeerao; and had acquired a well-merited fame for Politics. He was statesmanlike in character, amiable in disposition, benevolent in deed, and his loss will be most deeply lamented and mourned over not only by his friends but by the public at large.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—
At Bangalore, on the 12th January, the wife of Captain J. E. Edlmann, Kings Dragoon Guards, of twins, a son and a daughter, prematurely.

DEATH—
At Calicut, on the 9th January, James D. Percy, son of the Revd. James McKee, aged 15 days.

CHINA.

BIRTHS—
At Hongkong, on the 17th December, the wife of the Rev John J. Irwin of a son.

On the 21st October, on board the ship *Leonidas*, the wife of Captain Andrew, of a daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 22nd December, the wife of Vicente Barradas, of a son.

At Hongkong, on the 24th December, the wife of W. M. Richards, Naval Storekeeper, of a daughter.

At Elgin Terrace Hongkong, on the 26th December, Mrs. Ivor Murray, of a daughter.

DEATHS—
At Hongkong, on the 14th December, on board the Hospital Ship *Hercules*, George Masters, Private H. M. 60th Rifles, aged 23 years.

At Hongkong, on the 16th December, on board the Hospital Ship *Melville*, Henry Cooper, Gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, H.M.S. *Centaur*.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 18th December, Thomas Kibbleswite, Engineer, P. & O. S. S. *Granada*, aged 24 years.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th December Alexander Damdson, seaman, ex ship *Earl of Windsor*.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 21st December, John Benjamin, second officer, ship *Omar Pasha*.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 24th December, Ross, second officer, ship *Teresa*.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 24th December, Thomas Dunkley, late Gunner P. & O. Co., aged 32 years.

Letters to the Editor.

ABOUT WEEDS.

SIR,—The writer of the letter in your impression of today signed "Observer" will be gratified at the intelligence that there is a great rise in the price of Cheroots. Perhaps this circumstance may operate more forcibly in suppressing the nuisance of which he complains than any other.

One of the reasons adduced by "Observer" why smoking at the Band Stand should not be allowed is because "it is an insult to the Parsee community." If smoking would have the effect of diminishing the crowd of Parsees who by their presence render an entertainment provided for Europeans something little better than a nuisance, it is probable there is not a lady in Bombay who would not tolerate the means to attain such a desirable end.—I remain. &c. WEED.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on MONDAY the 27th January, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 13TH JAN. TO THE 19TH JAN. (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A. M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P. M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 13	29.962	29.828	66.4	80.1	61.0	66.2	+ 4	None
" 14	30.001	29.888	66.1	78.1	63.1	69.5	+ 4	"
" 15	30.037	29.931	67.0	79.8	64.0	70.0	+ 2	"
" 16	30.070	29.958	68.4	76.8	65.0	68.0	+ 20	"
" 17	30.092	29.931	61.4	79.0	54.3	65.0	+ 1	"
" 18	30.026	29.906	64.4	78.5	57.0	66.0	+ 4	"
" 19			Sun	day.				

Jan. 13.—A cloudless day.
" 14.—Partially clouded with cirri; dew fell at night.
" 15.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli; dew fell at night.
" 16.—Clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi; dew fell at night a few drops of rain at 9 h. 45 m. A. M.
" 17.—A cloudless day.
" 18.—Almost cloudless day.

THE Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	26 Dec.	CEYLON	12 Jan.
FRANCE	28 Dec.	CHINA	31 Dec.
MALTA	30 Dec.	SINGAPORE	6 Jan.
ALEXANDRIA	31 Dec.	PENANG	7 Jan.
SUEZ	4 Jan.	CALCUTTA	11 Jan.
ADEN	11 Jan.	MADRAS	15 Jan.
MAURITIUS	6 Dec.	N. W. PROVINCES	14 Jan.
CAPE	5 Nov.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	15 Jan.
AUSTRALIA	25 Nov.	PUNJAUB	11 Jan.
BANGALORE	10 Jan.	RANGOON	25 Dec.

SINCE our last publication we received papers from Madras of the 15th instant, and the North-West Provinces of the 14th.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published late last night :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council announces with deep concern the receipt of intelligence from England, communicating the Demise on the 14th December 1861, of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, in the 43rd year of his age.

2. His Excellency in Council directs that the Flag at the Castle be hoisted Half-Mast-high at Sunrise so to continue until Sunset; and that Minute Guns, to the number of 43, corresponding with the age of His Royal Highness, be fired from the Saluting Battery at Noon.

3. His Excellency in Council directs that similar honours be paid to the Memory of His Royal Highness by the Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, the firing of the Minute Guns from the Ships to commence as soon as the Guns from the Garrison shall have ceased firing, and to be continued under such arrangements as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy may direct.

4. Similar marks of respect are to be paid on receipt of this order at every principal Military Station subordinate to this Government.

5. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Naval Services of this Presidency, and he requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other Classes of British Subjects residing within the Provinces subject to this Presidency.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 20th January 1862.

THE steamer *Lightning*, from Bombay, anchored at Galle yesterday at 7 A. M. and sailed for China at 8-18 P. M.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Sind per steamer *Rifle* will be closed to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

WE hear that the reputed Nana of Bithoor is in irons in the harbour of Bombay on board the *Adjdaha*. What next?

IT has been ruled that all unlimited service soldiers, who have elected to remain in the Local Service, are allowed to retain their present privileges as long as they may be fit for the service.

GOVERNMENT have decided that the rules under which soldiers of Local or Irregular Corps are entitled to the benefits of the Invalid Pension establishment, after twenty years service, should be made applicable to Durbar soldiers who entered the service of the British Government on the annexation of the Punjaub Territory, in whatever branch they may be now employed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS of the 10th and 18th DEC., and VIA MARSEILLES of the 26th.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam ship *China*, R. Curling, Commander, arrived here yesterday afternoon with the Overland Mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 4th January at 5 P. M., arrived at Aden on the 11th January at 3·35 P. M., and left Aden on the 11th January at 11-15.

PASSENGERS.

Southampton—Messrs. A. M. Hogg, Rogers, J. G. Smith, Kerrick, D. McCulloch, Glover, White, McNeill, Lieut. J. Clarkson; Capt. Clery; Messrs. Phayre, H. T. Hart, Humphreys, H. Humphreys, T. Humphreys; Captain Newnham: Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvie; Mr. Trotter; Mrs. Henderson and infant; Mrs. Hayward; Messrs. Eneven, Hannah, Thorn, Rennie, Croome; Mrs. Smilie and two children; Mr. Cama's two native servants.

From Marseilles—Capt. and Mrs. Newall; Capt. and Mrs. Blair; Messrs. P. Ralli. Alsen, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia and native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Aiton; Miss Blair; Capt. J. C. Wood and European servant; Miss Ransford; Messrs. Hawkes, H. Brousse, A. W. Ford, John Blake, P. and O. Co.'s service.

From Suez—Captain Vincent; Messrs. Sydenham, A. Hattow, G. Stewart, G. H. Hawkes, C. J. Brook, Gilson, P. and O. Co.'s service.

From Aden—Assist. Surgeon Hopkin, and servant; Mr. Daniel, I. N. and servant; W. Babington, and two Natives.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—P. and O. Company's steamer *Simla*, *Candia*, *Behar*, and *Nepal*; French Transport *Rhone*; and four Medjidee Company's steamers.

SHIPPING AT ADEN—H. M. I. N. S. *Mahi*.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China* was detained eight days at Suez in consequence of the breaking down of the *Sultan* with the Marseilles portion of the Mails for Bombay of 18th December from London.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort expired at Windsor Castle on the night of the 14th December. Her Majesty has borne her bereavement with great fortitude.

The Message of President Lincoln has been received. It contains no allusion to the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners; suggests a plan for purchasing the freedom of slaves, and colonising them, speaks confidently of the progress of the war; and urges the necessity of providing defences against foreign danger.

Congress has passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes. The Navy Department has approved the capture, but blamed the forbearance shown to the Trent.

The leading members of the Conservative party have declared their intention to support Ministers on the American question.

General Scott has suddenly returned from Paris to America.

The Royal Western Yacht Club have given a dinner at Plymouth to Commander Williams, mail agent on board the Trent.

Parliament has been formally prorogued till the 7th of January. It will probably meet for the despatch of business about the middle of the month.

The Peace Society have memorialised Lord Palmerston to submit the differences with America to arbitration.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has confirmed a vote formerly passed declaring Rome to be the capital of Italy, and urging at the same time the immediate action of Government.

Two more batteries of the Royal Artillery, the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and the 1st Battalion of the 16th Foot, with a detachment of the Royal Engineers, have embarked for Canada. A large additional force is under orders. Two battalions of Her Majesty's Guards are to embark on December 19th.

A disastrous eruption of Vesuvius has caused much alarm and destruction in the neighbourhood.

The funeral of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort took place at Windsor on the 23rd of December.

The health of Her Majesty who has retired to Osborne has not suffered.

No decisive intelligence has yet arrived in reference to the reception at Washington of the demands of the English Government.

The French Government has issued a diplomatic circular declaring that the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners was a violation of international law.

The embarkation of reinforcements for Canada continues.

The Gazette contains the appointment of a law commission for India.

The Congress of the United States has authorised our exchange of prisoners, and approved of the suspension of the habeas corpus.

The Bremen Senate have, almost unanimously, adopted the proposed changes in the financial system.

The O'Donoghue has been removed from the commission of the peace in Ireland.

Count Pourbales, late Prussian Minister in Paris, is dead.

A Meeting of Officers of the Merchant service has agreed to a vote of thanks to the Government for the new Admiralty regulations respecting the Navy Reserve.

Garibaldi's advice to his friends to unite under Victor Emmanuel has not been well received by the extreme party, amongst whom it is likely to produce schism.

Rear-Admiral Dacres has been appointed second in command to Vice-Admiral Milne on the North American station.

Rear-Admiral Mundy has resigned his command.

The half yearly examination of Cadets at Woolwich took place on the 18th of December.

The suit against Dr. R. Williams, one of the authors of Essays and Reviews has been announced in the Arches Court.

OBITUARY.—In her Majesty's Indian service: C. D. Currie, Esq., Surgeon Madras Army; James Keith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service; Captain E. B. Fanner, Retired List, Madras Army. In Her Majesty's Indian Army :—Major J. R. James, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous.—General Sir Edward Bowater; Mr. Commissary General Filder; Lord Riversdale; Dr. Southwood Smith; Mr. G. Grenville Harcourt, M. P.; Colonel Kingscote, senior.

At Aden, on the 10th January, Brigadier Robertson.

The funeral of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort took place at Windsor on the 23rd of December.

Addresses of condolence to her Majesty have been passed by public bodies in all parts of the kingdom.

The financial programme of the Italian ministry has been provisionally approved by a large majority of the Chamber.

The Prussian Parliament are to assemble on the 14th of January. Rumours of an approaching change of ministry are denied.

The King of the Belgians has gone into mourning for two months for his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort of England, the Court of Prussia for four weeks, and the Court of France for three weeks.

A funeral service, at which the Royal Family and Ministers were present, has been celebrated for the late Prince Consort at the chapel of the British embassy in Berlin.

A meeting of Germans in London has been held to testify their respect for the late Prince Consort.

A Royal levée appointed at Lisbon for the 23rd of December was postponed in consequence of the Prince Consort's funeral.

A fresh eruption has broken out in Mount Vesuvius.

The administrator of the Archbishopric of Warsaw has been condemned to death.

Mr. Peter Morrison, the managing director of the Bank of Deposit, has absconded.

The Custom-house of Strasbourg has been opened for the importation of woollen and cotton yarn manufactured in England and Belgium.

Mr. H. Foley Vernon has been elected member for East Worcestershire.

An electric cable is to be laid down between Spain and Morocco. Rear-Admiral Dacres has been appointed second in command to Vice-Admiral Milne on the North American station.

The Dukes of Northumberland and Devonshire have been brought forward for the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army :—Major T. R. James, Retired List, Madras Army—Captain E. B. Faunce, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous :—Mr. G. Granville Harcourt, M.P.—Colonel Kingscote, senior.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, at 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days, 2s. 0⅛d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 97; Ditto Five-and-a-half, 102⅞.

Indian Five per cents. 103¼.

Consols for Money, 91 91⅛ ex div; Ditto, account (Jan 9), 91 91⅛ ex div.

Bank rate stands at 3 per cent.

Money Market steady.

English Funds have considerably improved.

Produce markets steady but quiet. Tea in fair request but prices without improvement. Silk very flat. No. 3 satlee 18s. to 18s. 6d. per lb., Indigo firm. Sugar firmer. Rice quiet. Saltpetre flat. Jute firm. Cutch quiet. Shellac active at higher rates; D. C. £9 5s. per cwt.

Cotton in Liverpool, Middling Orleans 11½d. to 11¾d.; fair Broach 8¼d. to 8½d.; fair Dhollera 7¼d. to 7½d. per lb. Market has steadily advanced.

Manchester Market. Grey Shirtings 40 in. 7 lbs., 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per piece, 8½ lb. 10s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3 lbs. 3s. 9d. Mule Twist No. 40, good seconds, 13½d. to 14d. per lb. Market firmer but little doing.

Coffee Plantation—Ceylon, middling, 73s. to 78s.; good middling 78s. 6d. to 82s.; fine middling 83s. to 86s. per cwt. Market dull and low.

Linseed flat at 61s. to 63s. for Calcutta and at 65s. 66s. for Bombay. Rapeseed nominal. Guzerat 68s. per quarter, Calcutta 63s.

Cocoanut Oil dull at £49 for Ceylon and £50 for Cochin.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major T. A. Cowper	Staff Corps.
Capt. F. Conybeare	Artillery.
Lieut. F. H. Segrave	16th N. I.
Ensign E. C. Jackson (unposted)	
Assist.-Surg. T. G. Hewlett ...	Med. Establishment.
Lieut. T. H. B. Barron	Indian Navy.
Lieut. W. A. Dyer	"
Midshipman C. R. Low	"

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major J. H. B. Dennis	1st Light Cav.
Capt. F. G. Newnham............	23rd N. I.
Commander W. B. Selby	Indian Navy.
Lieut. R. R. Wallace	2nd N. I.
Commander A. Foulerton	Indian Navy.
Commander G. N. Adams	"
Lieut. J. Sedley	"
Lieut. H. C. Carey	"
Purser W. Johnston	"
Purser F. W. Daniell	"
Mate G. C. Parker	"
Mate J. G. Du Boulay............	"

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. H. Young................	Civil Service, 3 m.
Mr. G. B. Seton-Karr............	" " 6 m.
Col. J. Taph, C.B.	1st Eur. Regt., 6 m.
Capt. R. F. Wren	3rd Light Cav., 6 m.
Capt. H. G. Raverty	3rd N. I., 6 m.
Assist.-Surg. A. L. Williams...	Med. Estab., 6 m.
Assist.-Surg. F. G. Bond	Med. Estab., 6 m.
Lieut. W. H. Yates............	3rd N. I., 6 m.
Lieut. F. W. Jones	18th N. I., 3 m.
Midshipman H. Hewer	Indian Navy, 6 m.
Lieut. T. E. Strong............	3rd N. I., 6 m.
Lieut. S. R. May............	Indian Navy, 3 m.
Lieut. C. B. Georges	" 6 m.

Capt. J. O. B. Forrest and Lieut. A. G. St. J. Mildmay, of the 3rd Bombay European Regiment, have been permitted to retire from the service.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	AT
Dec. 2	Ellen Stuart	Liverpool.
"	Attila	Liverpool.
" 3	James Pilkington	Liverpool.
"	Southport	Liverpool.
"	Royal Albert	Liverpool.
"	Wild Gazelle	Liverpool.
"	Cambridge	Liverpool.
" 4	Nueva Engracia	Falmouth.
"	Egmont	Deal.
"	Ganges	Deal.
"	Magdalena	Liverpool.
" 5	Margaret Blas	Portsmouth.
"	Maori	Deal.
"	Robert and Alexander	Deal.
"	Douglas Castle	Liverpool.
" 6	New Era	Gravesend.
"	Caroline Elizabeth	Gravesend.
"	Geelong	Deal.
"	Unrivalled	Deal.
"	Earl of Southesk	Deal.
"	Caduceus	Deal.
" 7	Highlander	Deal.
"	Isabella Ridley	Plymouth.
" 8	Esjnok	Gravesend.
"	Montrose	Gravesend.
"	Sirocco	Gravesend.
"	Jane Such	Gravesend.
" 9	Lettice Catherine	Gravesend.
"	Carl Tual	Liverpool.
"	Eleanor	Liverpool.
"	Tudor	Deal.

DEPARTURES TO BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	FROM.
Dec. 3	Joshua	Liverpool.
" 4	Istanboul	London.
"	Glenmore	London.
"	Addison Gilbert	London.
" 5	Monica	Liverpool.
"	Glenalva	Liverpool.
" 7	Pericles	Clyde.
" 9	Floating Light	Liverpool.
"	Dewa Gungadhur	Liverpool.
" 10	Burlington	London.
" 14	Virgina	Liverpool.
" 16	City of Delhi	Lamlash.
"	Express	Queenstown.
" 17	Kron Prinsen	Plymouth.
"	T. D. Marshall	Shields.
" 18	Salsette	Holyhead.
"	William Carvill	Holyhead.
"	Thetis	Liverpool.
"	Hervey Moore	Liverpool.
"	William de Zwyger	Portsmouth.
" 19	Shantung	London.
"	Ocean	London.
"	Syria	London.
"	Alma	Liverpool.
"	Panic	Liverpool.
"	Macassar	Dartmouth.
"	Wave Queen	Clyde.
"	Anne Buckman	Queenstown.
" 20	Emma	London.
"	Nell Gwyn	Liverpool.
" 21	Clara	London.
"	Lady McNaghten	London.
"	Juliet	London.
"	City of Agra	Liverpool.

Local News.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 437 MILES.
Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th Jan., 1862.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 42,676.

Amount	Rs. 23,801	4	10
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	" 28,513	0	6
Total...	Rs. 52,314	5	4

Corresponding Week last year. Open 287½ *Miles.*

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 34,286.

Amount	Rs. 18,549	2	5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	" 25,777	2	8
Total...	Rs. 44,326	5	1

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.
Monday, 20th January 1862.
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.—*James Hughes*, a guard in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, was charged with being asleep and drunk while in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Barton appeared for the defendant.

Mr. William Nicker, Station Master at Bore Bunder, stated that he charged the defendant with being asleep and drunk while in charge of the goods train from Campoolee to Bombay. At about eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the 15th instant, he saw the defendant who was then suffering from the effects of liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The defendant had been on duty since four o'clock the day before, with the exception of five hours rest he had at Campoolee. He was not drunk when seen by the witness. Met the defendant who was walking on the platform, was not aware that he had been suffering from fever. Saw that his face was injured, the skin was off his right cheek. Did not see him asleep or drunk.

Edward Baker, Station Master at Callian, stated that the defendant was in a state of intoxication at Callian and quite incapable of proceeding in charge of the train. This was about half-past seven in the morning of the 15th instant. Sent another man in his place. He was asleep in the break van.

Cross-examined.—Spoke to the defendant, told him that he was incapable of going any further. He had no assistant with him, he should have had one, but the man was left behind at Campoolee. Could not say whether he was drunk when at Campoolee, but should think that he must have been so. Never heard or knew of his being drunk before, the defendant denied being drunk when so charged by witness. He spoke in a very sensible way for a man that had been drinking.

Henry Samuel Boddy, engine driver, stated that he was the driver of the goods train on the morning in question, the defendant was in the break van, witness received a signal to go on and did so. On arriving at Narell the train passed the station, witness backed the train, the defendant was not in his place; witness and the station master had to do the shunting in consequence of the absence of the defendant. On arrival at Callian the train again passed the station, this was in consequence of the defendant not having applied the breaks. The defendant was relieved at Callian by the station master, and another man sent in his place. Saw the defendant on the platform at Narell, he seemed

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to be suffering from the effects of drink taken the night before.

Cross-examined.—First saw the defendant at Campolee, he appeared as if he had been drinking the night before. Could not say that the defendant was drunk at Narell, his breath smelt of liquor. Would not have gone on with him had he considered him to have been drunk. Did not speak to him at Callian, likewise saw him at Bombay, but didnot say any thing to him.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton said that this was a very serious charge, and it seemed doubtful if the case was proved. The defendant's story was that he fell over a block of wood at Campoolee from the effects of which he was overcome and went and sat down in the break van. There was no evidence to show that the defendant was drunk. A man might smell of liquor without his being drunk. The defendant denied being drunk, but that he was sick and drowsy. If this case was proved against him, it would be ruinous to the future prospects of the defendant. He was a poor man with a family.

The defendant had no witnesses.

HIS WORSHIP read the 27th clause of the Railway Act setting forth the penalties incurred by the infringement of the said Act. He regretted very much that the defence was merely an appeal to the feelings of the Magistrate. His Worship could not for a moment attend to the eloquent and earnest appeal of the learned counsel for the defendant. The question of mercy to a convicted offender could not be taken into consideration when weighed against the safety of the public travelling by Railway. His Worship went very carefully through the whole of the evidence, and commented thereon. One part of the charge was virtually admitted, that he was asleep. In regard to the charge of drunkenness, that was of a more flexible nature: there were many degrees in which a man might be suffering under the influence of liquor, the evidence of the witness Baker was the strongest in support of the charge. His Worship considered that the defendant came clearly under the provision of the latter portion of the clause, he could not feel himself justified in awarding less than four months imprisonment.

Sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labour in the house of correction.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT,—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

17 Henry Gamble Official Assignee, &c. *vs.* Juggonnauth Jaytroop.

21 Richard Parson, *vs.* The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.

33 Jadoonath Brizruttonjee Maharaz, *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another.

18 Bhimjee Girdhur and others trading, *vs.* Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

***Monday, 20th January* 1862.**

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER, SIR M. SAUSSE, KT.)

In Re Topun Dossa.

Mr. Bayley supported.

Dr. Reid for the opposition.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to three lakhs and fifty-five thousand rupees, and his assets about ninety thousand rupees. The grounds of opposition were that he had fraudulently withheld some of his books, that he had made false entries in his schedule as well as in his books, and that he had fraudulently concealed some property. There were besides other charges against him such as fraudulently contracting debts without any reasonable prospects of paying them, and in not complying with the provisions of the Act in framing the schedule. It was alleged that the insolvent commenced trading with little or no property, and that he appeared to have carried the doctrine of credit to an audacious extent by victimising a large number of persons from whom he borrowed sums at various times. As an illustration of his reckless trading, it was shewn from his books that he had purchased a piece of cloth for ten Rupees on credit, which he sold the following day for five Rupees to obtain cash. It was stated that he had entered into partnership with three persons, but that he had not produced books or accounts relating to those partnerships; that he had sold a house in China since the filing of the petition, and was in possession of a house in Manddavee, in respect to which he had not given any accounts in the schedule. Evidence was gone into, but it failed to establish the charges against the insolvent. The Honrable Commissioner accordingly discharged him of any liabilities under the penal clause, but was, however, of opinion that on the evidence the conduct of the insolvent was not quite satisfactory, as there were some suspicious circumstances wanting explanation, such as the insolvent having paid a lump sum to his father-in-law who was not alleged to be his creditor, and his not having endeavoured to produce the books of his China firm. His Lordship therefore ordered the hearing of the petition to be adjourned for three months, at the expiration of which period insolvent will be entitled to his discharge.

In Re Hurridass Mooljee.

The insolvent applied to withdraw his petition on the ground that all his creditors with the exception of Sorabjee Eduljee had consented to it. Mr. Bayley who appeared on behalf of this creditor was willing to withdraw the opposition, if the insolvent gave up the lease of the ground to his client who was the landlord. Insolvent alleged that he had pledged the lease in security for a loan of Rs. 300 which he obtained from one Canjee Omersee. Canjee on being called said he claimed a lien on the document, but was ready to return it to the insolvent, provided the latter gave him a writing to secure the loan. The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered the case to be adjourned until next Court day to allow the insolvent to come to an arrangement with Canjee, failing which the opposing creditor would be allowed to oppose the withdrawal of petition.

The Court rose at 5 P. M.

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION OF INCOME TAX ACTS XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.

***Prize Money, Delhi, exempted from Income Tax. Act XXXII. of* 1860. *Schedules* 2 *and* 4.**—A question having been raised as to whether the Delhi Prize Money, in course of payment, should be subject to Income Tax under the provision of Act XXXII. of 1860, the Governor General of India in Council was pleased to declare the same exempt from the operation of that Act. (*Financial Department Order No. 25, dated 2nd January* 1862.)

Published by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the temporary appointment of four additional judges, of whom one will be a barrister, to work off the arrears of the Sudder Court. A full twelvemonth's labour is before them, and we suppose that although the occupancy of the Bench for a season gives no title to a permanent judgeship, yet it is hardly likely that the man who acquits himself with ability in the matter of job work, will be overlooked when a vacancy occurs in the higher tribunal. We wonder how the ticklish question of judicial honorary rank will be settled? Will the Sudder members of the Amalgamated Court become "my luds" or will the Queen's great law officers descend to "your honors?" A barrister like a barrel organ can be set to play any tune that is wanted, but the ablest of the profession would find it difficult to grind out two airs at once, and talk in the same breath of his "ludship the Chief Justice," and his "honor the Puisne." In this case as in many others, we fancy that wigs and furred robes will have it their own way.

The temporary Court will not be opened before the arrangements are perfected for carrying out the details of the Amalgamation, which can scarcely happen much before May next. Her Majesty's Government have intimated that they intend to keep the appointments to the High Court in their own hands, which upsets more than one ingenious speculation as to the *personnel* of that distinguished body. Other magnates may rule in Downing Street before the advent of the 1st April, but we hope that no one will feel even in that case, that he has been made a fool of.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 10.

SIND.

We learn with much surprise that the Contract with the Calcutta and Burmah Company allows only six hours less between Bombay and Kurrachee than that with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. The latter were allowed 95 hours or four days and nights, the former have stipulated for ninety. This arrangement effects no credit upon the Supreme Government, and we can only explain it upon two hypothesis—either that the Post Master General of Calcutta was ignorant of the time really necessary for steaming between the two ports, or else that the new Company are not in possession of first class steamers. There is no occasion for a good boat to take more than sixty hours between Kurrachee and Bombay, and if the *Governor Higginson* and the *Cape of Good Hope* are not capable of achieving this trip, they are decidedly unsuited for the service, except as a temporary measure and pending the construction of better and more powerful boats. In fact the more we look at it the more convinced are we that the public of Sind and the Punjaub have let a great opportunity slip through their fingers, by their feeble support of the Western India Steam Navigation Company, and that there is no immediate prospect of any great improvement of our postal communications with Bombay.—*Sindian, Jan.* 16.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

H. M. 81st Foot under command of Colonel Matthew Smith are now encamped at Meean Meer *en route* from Rawul Pindee to Jullundur. The strength of the corps present at Head Quarters is 897 non-commissioned officers and men, besides which there are about 100 rank and file at Dera Ishmeal Khan.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 11.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will leave Lahore on Monday evening next for Calcutta, accompanied by the Secretary to Government, Mr. R. H. Davies.

We understand the object of Sir Robert Montgomery's visit to the metropolis is to confer with His Excellency the Viceroy on the condition of affairs in the Punjab, and we imagine His Honor will take the opportunity of remonstrating against the reflections contained in a recent minute, (attributed to the pen of Sir Bartle Frere,) regarding the excess of expenditure in this Province over the revenue, a result which, very unjustly we consider, is attributed by implication to the fault of the local government, whereas seeing that the extravagance which occasions the deficit is almost entirely owing to the maintenance in the Punjaub of a larger body of troops than is requisite for its defence, a circumstance for which the Province is indebted to the Supreme Government under the advice of the Commander in Chief, the local authorities having no voice in the matter, it is clear that the reflections were misplaced when directed against this government.—*Id.*

THE PUNJAUB.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.—We are glad to read the following in the *Lahore Chronicle* :—

"The water was admitted into the Main Branch of the Baree Doab Canal on the morning of the 1st January and reached Umritsir on the morning of the 3rd. The length of the Branch thus opened is nearly one hundred miles long.

"The Commissioner of Umritsur had assembled all the principle natives of the neighbourhood, to the number of several thousands to see the arrival of the water on the 2nd, but unfortunately these distinguished individuals were disappointed, the stream being so much more sluggish than was anticipated did not find its level till the day following."—*Sindian, Jan.* 16.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Dec.* 31.)

The London Mail of November 10th has not yet arrived.

Matters are quiet in Japan. As mentioned in our last issue, Mr. Alcock has made use of the power given to Consuls, to establish rules and regulations for the better enforcement of Treaties. The Japanese authorities of Yokuhama, our Vice-Consul alleges, have complained of Foreigners "sleeping out away from the settlement, and thereby subjecting themselves to great danger;" and this among other reasons, has led the Consul to issue stringent rules and regulations for the restraint of British subjects residing in Japan. Those rules will be quite effective in closing "the country" to Englishmen of that invaluable class who wander peacefully through strange lands, and tell the world what they see; all such must in future seek protection under some other flag than our own; the rules, it is true, provide for travelling by Consular permission, but the spirit in which they are framed does not hold out much hope of that permission being freely extended. This is shewn by a Notification from the grotesque, pen of Capt. Howard Vyse, in which he says: "The Undersigned (F. Howard Vyse) hopes that those who come to Japan as Rosidents have other and more serious objects in view than to wander about the country in pleasure excursions; and if the latter be incompatible with the former, there is but one alternative, viz: that H. B. M.'s Consul exercise the power given him under the Queen's Order in Council, and make a regulation distinctly prohibiting and making it a penal offence." The Order referred to is dated 23d January, 1860, and gives the ncessary powers in its 4th and 5th clauses; the rules and Regulations will be found below. The case of *Moss v. Alcock* has been decided before a jury in Hongkong; the damages were laid at Thirty Thousand Dollars; the Chief Justice decided that so much of the alleged injury as was said to be sustained in Japan could not be adjudicated upon before himself, seeing that in Japan his jurisdiction was only concurrent with Mr. Alcok's. This point having been reserved, the injury that Mr. Moss sustained by an unlawful imprisonment of a hundred-and-twenty hours in Hongkong gaol was considered by the Jury; they found that the mistake made by the British Minister, and admitted by both parties, was not such a mistake as a reasonable man occupying such an office should have been guilty of, and they accordingly awarded to Mr. Moss the sum of two thousand dollars. In answer to an enquiry by the Court, the Jury said that the additional injury sustained by Mr. Moss in Japan, would justify, in their opinion, an award of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. H. E. Townsend Harris, who first opened Japan is still pursuing his quiet, effectual line of policy, unaffected by the general agitation that has distressed the other Ministers, with Mr Alcock at their head. He has, beyond all question, the peculiar qualities required in a Minister to such a country as this. His immobility amid continued alarms and assassinations has evidently secured for him the respect of this strange people, and Mr Alcock's foolish flight from Yedo when the American Secretary of Legation was murdered, never contrasted more deplorably with Mr Harris's stay in the city than it does now when the tangible results of either policy are beginning to appear. We allude more immediately to the following item of intelligence in the *Japan Herald* of November 30th, as quoted by a Shanghae contemporary:—"We are able to announce, that the American Minister resident in Japan, H. E. Townsend Harris, has succeeded in getting from the Japanese Government for the mother of the late H. C. J. Heusken, late Acting-Secretary at the United States Legation, who was murdered at Yedo on the night of the 15th of January last, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars."

It will be seen that the indemnification obtained for the friends of his late subordinate is nearly equal to what each of the sufferers by the treachery which led to the destruction of the Summer Palace will obtain; but the one was the result of conquest, while the other has merely proceeded from an attitude of cool firmness on the part of the U. S. Minister. While thus observing how completely our position in Japan has been depressed through improper representation, and how small we have been made to become by adopting "rules and regulations" on the complaint of the Governor of Yokuhama, we may mention a rumour which is current in some quarters—that a Japanese, Embassy will shortly proceed to Suez in the H.M.S. *Odin*: and thence to England: most probably this report is quite correct. If so, it will become the Authorities at home to let the Ambassadors know that, in our Treaty of friendship with Japan, the peaceable movements of Englishmen (not horse-whipping-Consuls) throughout the length and breadth of the land, form a part of our plan in making connections with foreign countries. This, of course, had better be urged mildly, with a hint that travellers should obey every official requirement of which we had been duly instructed to inform them.

From PEKING we gather that everything goes on smoothly, and, as matters have recently proceeded, this was to be expected. By advices dated December 2d, we learn that Le-poo, an adherent of the late Council of Regency, has been banished to Sin-keang. The new government are busy redeeming the cash-notes issued by Sushun but never paid, a circumstance which caused much distress. This is felt to be a righteous measure, and is affording much satisfaction.

From THE THREE NORTHERN PORTS we may not have much news for some time. New-chwang is closed up for the winter; Tien-tsin was accessible at the date of last advices, (Dec. 9), but the river above that port was frozen up. The Rebels who had been seen in the neighbourhood of Chefoo, have not been heard of since they were "shelled" away from the settlement.

THE YANG-TSZE.—River is fast becoming a seat of commercial prosperity. The traffic up and down is a perfect marvel, considering the short time the river has been opened. The probability is, that next year Hankow and Kiukiang will be the centres of a very great and steadily increasing trade. On the day before Christmas, Admiral Hope and Mr. Harry Parkes left Shanghae for Nanking, with the design, as surmised in our last issue, of coming to a sure understanding with the Rebels, which, now that Ningpo is in their hands, cannot any longer be delayed. By later advices we have heard that the Rebels at Nanking are much incensed against forgeiners and will not allow them to enter the gates of the city. Shanghae is full of people from Ningpo, and is now in a more stirring condition than has been known for years, having become a city of refuge for the distressed inhabitants of its own and the neighbouring provinces. The British Authorities are understood to be pledged to defend both the city and the Foreign Settlement from the Rebels. There are not wanting those who counsel the abandonment of the Imperial government to its fate, and allowing the Rebels to take Shanghae if they choose. It is easy to foresee what immediate advantages such people propose to themselves in getting rid of the Imperial authority; but among respectable men, it is felt to be both the duty and the interest of England to save from destruction the enormous population that here finds shelter under her wings.

It is more difficult to know what ought to be done at NINGPO; it is unnecessary to think of ejecting the Rebels, for there is no Imperial authority that would dare to hold it. Many practical men think that it offers a good opportunity for testing the principle of Free Ports, which has always had advocates in China, and is now more in favour than ever, seeing that the past year, with New Treaties, has proved that the punctual payment of Tariff duties, as well as legalised transit dues, does not prevent the local authorities from squeezing as much as they can. No efficient check has been found for such practices, although the amount of exactions, over and above all legal dues, (particularly on Silk), is very large. The city was taken by the Insurgent forces, commanded by Whang and Fang, on the morning of the 9th instant. Although the place was strong enough to stand a siege of months, there was very little fighting, the Imperialists having made a poor defence during the two days that the siege continued. In that space of time the latter became aware that resistance was useless, so they fled out of the city, the Taipings entering it by escalade. There was no massacre or killing of the people, or even burning of houses; the Rebels in this case behaved with more moderation than their usual habits would lead people to expect; which may either have been the result of a changed policy in presence of Foreigners, or of the absence of loot to seize and people to kill, all the Ningpo residents having pretty well cleared out with their goods and chattels some weeks before the Taipings took the city; still there is some merit due for the moderation they have shewn to the people who fell into their power; this was due, most probably, to the strong recommendation previously conveyed to them on two occasions by our Consul at Ningpo, who went in the gun-bont *Kestrel* to Ya-yoon, and spoke in favour of mild measures. So far, the Rebels have kept good faith with us, the lives and property of our countrymen having been fully respected. In short they have shown every anxiety to be on terms with Foreigners. The Taoutae of Ningpo escaped in a sampan, and was taken charge of by Admiral Protet, who protected him on board the *Fei-loong*, at present chartered as a despatch-boat by H.I.M.'s Government. Chin-she-chang, the Imperial generalissimo, at the moment of escalade, quietly let himself down the city walls and begged the hospitality of the British Consul, which was at once extended to him: on the same night he was conveyed to the *Scout*, and eventually sent across to Chusan in the gun-beat *Kestrel*. The Prefect of the city has disappeared, and has not been accounted for by the latest reports. The Che-Heen committed suicide by swallowing gold-leaf. The place is quiet now, almost like a sepulchre, and commerce has departed from it. The respectable Chinese will, it is affirmed, never return to Ningpo; their confidence will, in no case, be placed in the present occupants of the city. Our Consul, in conjunction with Admiral Protet and the Consul for American, abolished the Imperial Customs establisnment, there being no authorities left to care for it. An interview took place between Mr. Harvey the British Consul, and the Rebel chief, on tht 12th ultimo.

A rumour is current, but not likely to be true, that the Imperialists have made a successful sally from Hangchow, and routed the Rebel army besieging that city.

From the other ports on the coast we have no news of importance. All is quiet at Canton.

At MANILA, cigars are at a premium, in consequence it is said, of the blockade in America; large quantities of tobacco-leaf being required by the Spanish government to balance a want of the usual supply from Virginia.

In local affairs there is nothing important to record. The unsatisfactory state of the police has been regarded by the Government, and steps have been taken to increase its efficiency by offering very good terms for proper men from Bombay. The scheme will probably be successful, and result in something like a good police land force, but a more efficient water Police is also urgently demanded—to be entirely under the control of the Harbour Master, and we hear nothing of any movement in that direction.

Our Amateur Theatre has been resumed for the season in the same commodious erection as served so well for last year's performances. The entertainment promises to be fully up to the mark, and is well patronised; the affair is an entire success.

Among the arrivals by the *Sea Serpent* from San Francisco, has been the Hon. J. W. Borden, late U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. He means to leave by the present mail, and proceed to England, after visiting India, Palestine, Egypt, and the chief cities of Europe. We understand that Mrs. Borden, who accompanies him, is engaged in taking notes of the tour. We have no doubt that these travellers will be well received at the different stages of their interesting journey.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The steamer with the London mail to 11th November has not yet made her appearance, and being a week overdue, it is to be feared she has either broken down, or got ashore in the Straits. The *Pekin* takes the homeward mail, but the P. & O. Co.'s Superintendent here must feel rather puzzled about the next one, for the Company has at present scarcely a serviceable steamer in these waters, all the best of them having been either sold, or chartered to the French Government; and there is no help for it, we fear, but that the vessel that brings up the in coming, shall turn right about and proceed south again with the out-going mail. Those ships that are doing the coasting service, are nearly useless for want of new boilers,—lying ready for them indeed at Whampoa, but the vessels cannot be spared to lay up long enough to have them fitted in, which would occupy six or eight weeks. Matters have certainly arrived at a pretty pass; but the public seem to be entirely at the mercy of the Company, and need apparently hope for no redress.

We have again to report an almost stagnant state of the Import Market as the various ports; but business in Exports at Shanghae and Fuhchau continues brisk.

From TIENTSIN, we have news to 9th December, up to which time a fair business was being done in Manufactured goods, at slightly higher prices.

NEWCHWANG.—Nothing since our last.

HANKOW, 11th December.—In American goods and Spanish Stripes, some business had been done. About a dozen chops of Tea have been settled, leaving about as many in stock. The traffic at this port has been astonishing since it was opened to foreigners, but there is a possibility of its being overdone, and from the number of steamers building and on their way out, we much fear this will be the case. Freights to Shanghae have fallen, and are now quoted 13 taels for steamers, and 8 *a* 10 for sailinx craft.

SHANGHAE, December 24.—Very little doing in Imports. The sales of Longcloths do not exceed 12,000 pieces, of T-Cloths 2,560 and of American Drills 7,000. In Teas, the settlements of Black have been small, only 7 or 8 chops, but considerable shipments, have been made on Native account. A brisk business has been done in Greens for the States, and 21,000 packages have been settled at a rise of 2 to 3 taels, leaving scarcely as much in stock. Of Raw Silk, 5,000 bales, chiefly of inferior quality, have changed hands at an advance, leaving 16,000 in the market. Exchange on London, Bank Bills 6 months' 6/2 Credits 6/2¼, to 62½. Freights to London, £4 to £4.5 for Tea and £5 to £5.10 for Silk.

NINGPO.—Is in the hands of the Rebels.

FUCHAU.—December 22.—The mail steamer brought news to the above date, but we have four-day's later intelligence by the little steamer *Swatow*. In Imports, the only transactions were in barter—some 3,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 10,000 pieces T. Cloths, and a few pieces Prints and Brocades. A large trade had been done in Teas at an advance in price of 1 to 1½ tael. The actual settlements for the fortnight to the 22nd December are roported at 36,000 chests Congou, 150 Souchong, 17,000 half-chests Oolong, 650 chests Pekoe, and 2,000 boxes Scented. The Teas waiting shipment when the *Azoff* left could not have been less than Eight Million Pounds to Great Britain and Three Millions to America; and since then we hear by the *Swatow* that heavy purchases have been made at still higher rates. Freights to England £5 10 to £6.

AMOY, December 23.—Sales of Imports, very small. Teas had found purchasers at an advance of 2 to 4 dollars per picul. The settlements of all sorts are reported at 9,500 half-chests and 1,500 boxes leaving 1,600 half-chests and 3,800 boxes in stock.

CANTON.—Nothing doing almost in Imports—the only sales are 1,400 bales Raw Cotton, 2,000 pieces Longcloths, 3,500 T. Cloths, 6,000 piculs Iron, 12,500 piculs Rice, and 2,000 Sugar. In Teas, the settlements of Black have been, 16 chops Congou, 6,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 7,000 Caper and 2,000 half chests Canton packed Congou; in Greens, 6,500 Gunpowder, and 1,000 Young Hyson, Canton-made. Moyune Congous are arriving, 15,000 packages being reported as now in stock, and further supplies looked for. Of Silk, we have no sales to report; stock about 450 piculs.

HONGKONG.—Import business very dull—1,000 pieces Grey Longcloths, and 300 pieces White, with 2,000 pieces T. Cloths, and 9,000 piculs Rice at a fall of 5 to 20 cents, comprise the whole. Exchange is 4/6½ for Bank six months, and one farthing more for Credits. Freights have advanced,—£5 per ton is offered for Australia, and $20 for 40 Cubic feet for America.

English Press.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 26.)

We are in the midst of our Christmas holidays. Our great national festival was celebrated yesterday, but not without some painful thoughts of the past, and some of the future, to throw somewhat of a sombre tint over the general mirthfulness of the season. Some, perhaps, may consider this a mere figure of speech; and, indeed, to a certain extent it may be admitted that what is called national sorrow will not always bear dissection. The nation mourns in its intergrity, but each component unit of the millions who constitute the nation is not seriously affected by the national loss. He may speak of it at first with genuine emotion, and really feel sad for a day or two when he thinks of what has occurred; but he has too many joys and sorrows of his own, too many personal interests and sympathies perhaps of a pressing and absorbing character, to suffer him to mourn long for an idea. A little pain, a trifling disappointment, a slight feeling of anxiety, personal and peculiar to himself, may do more to mar the happiness of an individual Christmas than the death of all the potentates of the earth. Knowing what is human selfishness, we may admit a good deal of this. But still it is not a mere newspaper flourish that the death of the Prince Consort has cast a shadow over the Christmas of 1861. The week was ushered in by the funeral of the Prince, and an almost general cessation of public and private business, which some called a holiday, and may, perhaps have used as such, but which was in fact, the metropolis, to be a day of mourning; and closed shops, when the churches are not generally open, are not a cheerful spectacle. Then, it is to be observed that every one in the upper and middle classes of society, and most, it may be said, in the lower, has gone into mourning; and the appearance of so many black garments is in itself depressing. Add to this the fact that nearly every minister of the Gospel in the country, both in the Church of England and in dissenting places of worship, has put forth, during the last few days all his strength and impressiveness in a funeral sermon, and that most of our churches are draped in black, and it will not be difficult, even at a distance, to appreciate the depressing influences which render our present Christmas less joyous than the season is commonly wont to be; but Christmas is Christmas still, and though there are some who think that any great display of hospitality at such a time would be indecorous, family gatherings have been held as usual, with the inevitable sirloins of beef, turkeys, and plum-puddings, and the holly and mistletoe on walls and windows—and let us hope, that because there has been death in high places, there has been no stint of the good cheer dispensed at this season to dwellers in the low.

The remains of the Prince Consort were interred at Windsor on Monday morning; the funeral being what is officially called "private." That is to say, there was no lying-in-state, and there was no procession through the public thoroughfares. All the chief officers of the Empire were present, however, on the occasion, unless prevented by illness, and foreign Sovereigns were represented. There was, as we have said, an almost general suspension of business throughout London, and nearly all the provincial towns of England followed the great metropolitan example. The respect which has been shown to the memory of the deceased Prince has indeed been universal, and as signal in its demonstrativeness as it has been wide in its extent.

And there is one thing, at all events, for which we have reason to be profoundly thankful. Her Majesty is still officially declared to bear her bereavement with tranquility, and not to have suffered in her general health. She left Windsor for Osborne with all the younger members of the Royal Family, in the middle of the week; and is likely, we believe, to remain for some time longer at the latter place. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Albert's brother, came over to England, as did the sons of the King of Belgium (the Prince's cousins), and Prince Louis of Hesse, the betrothed of the Princess Alice. It may be added, that the liveliest sympathy with our bereaved Sovereign has been manifested at all the Courts of Europe.

The information which has oozed out, since our last, on the subject of the physical causes of the Prince's death is but scanty. It is alleged, however, with much confidence, that the source of the decease was a neglected cold—a cold originally caught in Cambridgeshire and aggravated at the Etonian Volunteer Review. It is stated in a medical journal that the invalid could not be induced to take the medicinal remedies which were prescribed for him. But we do not venture to endorse this assertion. It is stated again that the immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs. But, as we write, no official statement has been given to the country.

In all other respects, the domestic intelligence of the week is blank. If any interest is to be found in the miscellaneous news reported by the newspapers, it must be looked for in the records of our law courts, where the proceedings in connexion with the Bank of Deposit, with the Windham lunacy case, the Gethin divorce, &c. &c., have been reported at considerable length, and have afforded topics of conversation to the race of scandal-mongers, which is never extinct.

We may, however, before we turn to more exciting matter, duly chronicle the fact that the Christmas of 1861 has come in with a bright sun and a very mild frost—in which respect it affords a strong contrast to the severe weather which last year made us talk about "old fashioned Christmases," and rake up our frost-lore for ventilation, perhaps, in common conversation, perhaps in more profitable print.

Turning now to the anxieties for the future, which, in some measure, cloud our Christmas, it is satisfactory to find that our apprehensions of war are not increasing as time advances. The "answer" for which we are waiting, and upon the nature of which so much depends, is not as we have already informed our readers, expected before the end of the year. Meanwhile, however, we watch with profoundest interest the indications of American feeling as they come to us from time to time across the Atlantic, thinking that we can discern in them that which ought to give us a foreknowledge of what the answer will be. Our last intelligence was of a somewhat dubious character; some saw in it portents of war, others perceived only auguries of peace. The only very palpable fact was that neither the Federal Government nor the seople of the Federal States estimated the magnitude of the crisis at all as it is estimated in Great Britain. There was a general disposition, indeed, to treat the affair of the *Trent* very lightly, and to believe that Great Britain could never make a *casus belli* out of *that*. The last news, however, is of a more decided complexion, and we are happy to be able to add that it is of an assuring character, and that though it by no means settles the question of peace or war, its tendencies are all towards a belief in the maintenance of the former. The facts are—firstly, that the financial difficulties of the American Government are even greater than they had been supposed to be; secondly, that Mr. Seward had written a despatch to Lord Russell previous to the demand for reparation on accouut of the *Trent* outrage. after that event was known in America, in which he assures Lord Russell that "the Cabinet of Washington, faithful to its past policy, is ready to guarantee to neutrals every facility compatible with the rights of belligerents, and that satisfaction will be loyally given by the Federal Government in case an infraction of the rule adopted in common should take place."—(This is upon French authority). And, thirdly, that it has been announced by the French Government to the Cabinet at Washington, that England and France were in union with each other and resolved upon mutual action in respect of American affairs. But we have more important and specific intelligence than this—not only has it been announced that since the affair of the *Trent*, a circular has been addressed by M. Thouvenel to the different European Governments, stating that the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason is contrary to the principles which are regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags; but we have had laid before us *in extenso* a despatch which the French Minister has addressed to the Cabinet of Washington, in which he protests on the part of his Government against the violation of international law involved in the affair of the *Trent* and urges the Federal Government to make the concession due to the Power that had been so grossly wronged.

In spite of all this, the answer which we receive at the end of the year may be defidant, or it may be evasive. The latter is by no means an improbable contingency. But taking all these circumstances into consideration, it appears to be less and less probable, as time advances, that we shall be drawn into war with the Federal States of America. That we may escape such a calamity is the earnest hope of the great mass of the English people; although it is believed that in the great Cottonopolitan towns there are not wanting those who, though generally supposed to belong to the Peace party, little care, in this instance, what food is thrown to the dogs of war, so long as their looms are fed by the same process.

But although the maintenance of peace seems probable, we have done much already to provide for the necessities of war. It is the misery of "difficulties" of this kind, they are smoothed over and nothing comes of them, there is still a heavy bill to pay. John Bull is wont to grumble at this—but he forgets sometimes, that it is by incurring these anticipatory expenses that we often avert the evil which would entail upon us war-charges of a hundred times the amount. It is, indeed, a kind of insurance which we ought willingly to pay—indeed, when we come to add up the circumstances which are likely in the aggregate to conduce to the preservation of peace, we shall not find so promptly and efficiently, for the contingency of war, should it unhappily arise. Our readers already know that large reinforcements of troops have been despatched to Canada and that quantities of military stores have been sent also; since our last, the Guards have taken their departure, and more troops of the line, with Artillery and Engineers, will shortly be sent. The season of the year, unfortunately, is not propitious for the despatch of troops to that northern climate; but the weather has been hitherto unusually open, and it is hoped that no insuperable obstacle will be offered by natuer to the disembarkation of our troops at the points where it is most desirable to land them, or of their subsequent movements in the interior. Meanwhile it is said that our Canadian colonists are under no anxiety with respect to their own position. Whatever the Americans might be able to do in the event of a audden declaration of war, if the States were still united, it does not appear that the troops of the Federal Government, with their present difficulties at home, can reasonably be considered very formidable opponents in an external war. Our chief apprehensions, on the event of a rupture, are with respect to our mercantile shipping, which may, perhaps, suffer for a time at the hands of unscrupulous American privateers. Indeed, this privateering business is the ugliest prospect that lies before us. But it has been well observed that our merchantmen are far better sailors, and are altogether better armed and equipped, and, therefore, better able to resist the rakish piratical craft which may be sent after them, than they were in 1813. Many we doubt not; will prove tough customers, and be able to give a good account of themselves, however, peaceful their mission and unpresuming their outer aspect. Already they are beginning to provide against the dangers which threaten them on the high seas, and fire-arms and stout cutlasses to say nothing of pieces of heavier metal, are in active demand.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862—A report has been current for some days past that in consequence of the death of the Prince Consort, the proceedings at the Exhibition would be interrupted, and that in all probability its opening would be postponed until next year.

As such a report is calculated (says the *Post*) to have a serious effect upon the preparations, we are authorized to state there is not the slighest foundation for the rumour; that the question of postponement has not been hinted at or discussed by the commissioners, The works and arrangements will be carried on with undiminished vigour. In furtherance of the wish of an august personage that everything in which the deceased Prince Consort took an interest should be carried on with unremitting care, the royal commissioners have been unceasing in their exertions to render the recent national calamity as little injurious as possible to the prospects of their undertaking and to the commercial interests of the people. All questions as to the formal opening ceremony are necessarily postponed for the present but in the meantime the preliminary arrangements are being carried to completion as rapidly as possible.

PRINCE ALBERT.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 16.)

The nation has just sustained the greatest loss that could possibly have fallen upon it. Prince Albert, who a week ago gave every promise that his valuable life would be lengthened to a period long enough to enable him to enjoy, even in this world, the fruit of a virtuous youth and a well-spent manhood, the affection of a devoted wife and of a family of which any father might well be proud,—this man, the very centre of our social system, the pillar of our State, is suddenly snatched from us, without even warning sufficient to prepare us for a blow so abrupt and so terrible. We shall need time fully to appreciate the magnitude of the loss we have sustained. Every day will make us more conscious of it. It is not merely a prominent figure that will be missed on all public occasions; not merely a death that will cast a permanent gloom over a reign hitherto so joyous and so prosperous:—it is the loss of a public man whose services to this country, though rendered neither in the field of battle nor in the arena of crowded assemblies, have yet been of inestimable value to this nation,—a man to whom more than any one else we owe the happy state of our internal polity, and a degree of general contentment to which neither we nor any other nation we know of ever attained before.

Twenty-one years have just elapsed since Queen Victoria gave her hand in marriage to Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha. It was an auspicious event, and reality has more than surpassed all prognostics, however favourable. The Royal marriage has been blessed with a numerous offspring. So far as it is permitted to the public to know the domestic lives of Sovereigns, the people of these islands could set up no better model of the performance of the duties of a wife and mother than their Queen; no more complete pattern of a devoted husband and father than her Consort. These are not mere words of course. We write in an age and in a country which the highest position would not have availed to screen the most elevated delinquent. They are simply the records of a truth perfectly understood and recognised by the English people.

It has been the misfortune of most Royal Personages that their education has been below the dignity of their position. Cut off by their rank from intimate association with young persons of the same age, they have often had occasion bitterly to lament that the same fortune which raised them above the nobility in station had sunk them below them in knowledge and acquirements. Thanks to the cultivated mind and sterling good sense of the Prince Consort, no such charge will be brought against the present generation of the Royal family of England. Possessing talents of the first order, cultivated and refined by diligent and successful study, the Prince has watched over the education of his children with an assiduity commensurate with the greatness of the trust, and destined, we doubt not, to bear fruit in the future stability of our reigning family and its firm hold on the affections of the people. Had Prince Albert done no more than this, had he limited his ambition to securing the happiness of his wife and children, this country, considering who his wife and children are, would have owed him a debt which the rank he occupied among us, and the material and social advantages attached to it, would have been quite inadequate to repay. But there is much more which the Prince has done for us. It was a singular piece of fortune that the Queen should find in a young man of twenty years of age one whom a sudden and unlooked-for elevation could not elate, nor all the temptations of a splendid Court and a luxurious Capital seduce; who kept the faith he had pledged with simple and unswerving fidelity, and in the heyday of youth ruled his passions and let no duty unperformed. But it is still more singular that in this untried youth the Queen should have found an adviser of the utmost sagacity, a statesman of the rarest ability and honesty of purpose. Perhaps all history cannot afford an instance of the performance of high and irresponsible but strictly limited duties, with a dignity and singleness of intention comparable to that which has made illustrious the reign of Queen Victoria.

The Constitution of England has this inherent defect,—that the powers interested to each of the Estates of the realm are so great and ample that it is difficult for their possessors to resist the obvious temptation of employing them to obtain more. The long reign of George the third was devoted to a struggle of this nature, and to the pursuit of this chimæra the interests of the nation and of the crown itself were repeatedly and ruthlessly sacrificed. It has been the peculiar merit of this reign that the Crown has uniformly shown itself superior to this vulgar ambition. It has comprehended that the powers of the Crown are held in trust for the people, and are the means, and not the end, of government. For this enlightened policy, which has entitled the Queen to the glorious distinction of having been the most Constitutional Sovereign this country as ever seen, we are indebted to the wise counsels, sterling good sense, and thorough honesty of the Prince. Recognizing in him, not only a person united to her by the nearest and dearest of all earthly relations, but one on whom the happy fortune of this country had bestowed extraordinary talents, Her Majesty found in her husband a wise and true counsellor, and rose far superior to the petty jealousy which might have prevented a mind of less elevated cast from availing itself of such invaluable services. The result has been a period of progress and prosperity quite unequalled even in what may fairly be called the happy and glorious history of England. The rancour of contending parties has never assailed the Crown, because all have felt alike that they were treated with the most loyal impartiality. Any one who would thoroughly appreciate the degree of merit which this impartiality implies should study the history of our Colonies under their Constitutional Government, and observe how impossible the ablest Governors have found it to maintain that impartiality between rival leaders which during the reign of the Queen has never been forgotten for a moment. If faction has almost died away among us, if the nation is united as never was united before, it is because every shade of opinion has had full and fair play and the powers of Government have not been perverted to oppress one side or unduly to elevate the other. In the Prince, notwithstanding his German education, we have had as true an Englishman as the most patriotic native of these islands. He has had the sagacity to see and feel that the interests of his family and his dynasty had claims upon him superior to any other, and at no period has our foreign policy been less subject to the imputation of subservience to foreign interests and relations than during the last twenty years.

We have hitherto spoken of the manner in which the Prince has acquitted himself of the duties which may be said to have been cast upon him in virtue of his position as husband to the Queen. We have yet to speak of another duty which he may be said to have assumed of his own accord. As a foreigner of cultivated taste and clear judgment he saw defects in us which our insular pride probably had prevented us from discerning in ourselves. He saw that our manufactures, with all their cheapness and durability, were strangely wanting in the graces of colour and form, and that the whole life of the nation, public and private, had something of a sordid and material tint. The Prince set himself to correct these evils with indefatigable diligence; he laboured to create the Great Exhibition of 1861, and has been the principle patron of those public establishments which are giving a new impulse to the Arts of Design, and are probably destined to regenerate the taste of the country, and bring our powers of decoration to a level with our astonishing fertility of creation. Even now there is rising under his auspices in a suburb of this metropolis a building destined to receive the products of the industry of all nations, and to give, we doubt not, a fresh impulse to the creation of whatever may serve for the use and employment of mankind.

But, while we are on every side reminded of the benefits which the Prince Consort has been the means of diffusing among us, their author is no more. In the prime of manhood, in the zenith of his great intellectual capacity, in the midst of a career of unbounded usefulness, the Consort of the Queen has been stricken by the hand of Death. Now and for long to come the heart of Her Majesty can find room but for a single thought; but, when the first agony has spent itself, we trust that it may suggest some slight consolation to her to reflect that she as implicitly commands the sympathy and sorrow as she has always commanded the loyalty and affection of the subjects who have had the happiness to live under her rule, and to be instructed by her example.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

(*From the Home News, Dec.* 18.)

The mournful intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort was thus announced in a 'London Gazette' extraordinary published on Sunday, December 15:—

"Whitehall, December 15.

"On Saturday night, the 14th December, at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort departed this life, at Windsor Castle, to the inexpressible grief of her Majesty and of all the royal family.

"The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, were all present when his royal highness expired.

"The death of this illustrious prince will be deeply mourned by all her Majesty's faithful and attached subjects as an irreparable loss to her Majesty, the royal family, and the nation."

The Prince Consort was taken ill a fortnight ago. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition, made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but about the 9th or 10th of December the medical men in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. It became evident that even if the disorder did not take a dangerous turn a debilitating sickness would at least confine the prince for some time to the palace. It need not be said that no statement was made which could unnecessarily alarm her Majesty or the public. It was not till Wednesday, the 11th, when the fever had gained head and the patient was much weakened, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was considered to be an ordinary though severe case of gastric fever, from which a person of the prince's age and strength, aided by the skill of the first physicians in the country, might be reasonably expected to recover. The usual routine of the Court was consequently not departed from, and though, as we have said, much anxiety prevailed, it was not thought necessary to communicate these apprehensions to the Queen.

The prince himself, however, had for some days a melancholy conviction that his end was at hand. The recent death of his relative the King of Portugal from a similar disorder is understood to have had an unfortunate influence upon him, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. It is said that as early as Wednesday morning the prince expressed his belief that he should not recover. On Thursday no material change took place in his condition, and on Friday morning the Queen took a drive, having at that time no suspicion of immediate danger. When, however, her Majesty returned to the Castle the extremities of the patient were already cold, so sudden had been the fresh access of the disorder. An alarming bulletin was then published. From that time the state of the prince was one of the greatest danger. On Friday evening it was thought probable that he would not survive the night, and the Prince of Wales, who had been telegraphed for to Cambridge, arrived at the Castle by special train about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. All night the prince continued very ill, but in the forenoon of Saturday a change for the better took place. Unhappily, it was only the rally which so often precedes dissolution; but it gave great hopes to the eminent physicians in attendance, and was communicated to the public as soon as possible. The ray of hope was fated soon to be quenched. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a relapse took place, and the prince, who from the time of his severe seizure on Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began gradually to sink. It was half-past 4 when the last bulletin was issued, announcing that the patient was in a critical state. From that time there was no hope. When the improvement took place on Saturday it was agreed by the medical men that if the patient could be carried over one more night his life would in all probability be saved. But the sudden failure of vital power which occurred in the afternoon frustrated these hopes. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in, the prince's breathing became shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last. The Duke of Cambridge and the following gentlemen connected with the Court were present—General Bruce, Sir Charles Phipps, General Grey, General Bentinck, Lord Alfred Paget, Major Du Plat, General Seymour, Colonel Elphinstone, and the Dean of Windsor.

It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round the bed. The Princess Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from travelling, and, indeed, the death of the prince followed too soon in the discovery of his danger for such a journey to have availed her. Prince Alfred is serving on board his ship on the other side of the Atlantic but the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were by his side, together with several of the young members of the family.

During Sunday the intelligence was received everywhere with feeling so painful that it would be difficult to exaggerate the amazement and grief manifested. The first fear—a wide deep, and general fear—was, that the affliction might prove too much for the strength of her majesty, and that she herself might sink under the irreparable bereavement. A bulletin, however, posted at Buckingham-palace, stating that the Queen, though overwhelmed with grief, bore her loss with calmness, and had not then suffered in health, was soon known everywhere—such as the eagerness with which news of the Queen was sought for.

Shortly after midnight the great bell of St. Paul's which is never used except on the death of a member of the royal family, had been tolled.

On the Sunday afternoon the Rev. Cannon Chamyneys, the preacher at St. Paul's made a touching allusion to the great national loss in the course of his sermon, and earnestly commended her Majesty and the royal family, in their state of grief and desolation, to the sympathies and prayers of the congregation. The bells of the city churches were tolled at intervals, and in most of the sermons preached allusions were made to the solemn event. Nor was this manifestation of public feeling confined to the clergymen of the Established Church only. At the Roman Catholic, the Jewish, and the Greek Churches similar heartfelt prayers and solemn condolences were offered.

The news was received at most of the provincial towns on Sunday, and the sympathy manifested for the Queen and the royal family was everywhere most profound. The sad event was very generally referred to in the various places of worship.

On Monday, the fact that the prince's death was mourned for as a national calamity was rendered, if possible, even more apparent. In the metropolis, the shops of all tradesmen were partially closed; the ships in the river had their flags hoisted half mast high, and this token of respect was joined in by the ships of all nations. The royal parishes, as they are called—those in which the different residences of the Sovereign are situated—displayed the royal standard from their steeples in the same position. The regiment of Life and Foot Guards had crape attached to their colours, and, in fact, wherever one turned, symbols of mourning met the eye. The judges met in consultation early in the morning to consider whether they ought not to adjourn on the melancholy occasion; but considering the delay and the expense that would thereby accrue both to suitors and witnesses they concluded that it would be acting more in accordance with her Majesty's wish if they did not suspend the administration of justice. In the Court of Common Council a resolution of condolence with her Majesty was unanimously adopted. From all parts of the country intelligence has been received of similar marks of sympathy for the royal family under their bereavement.

The journals of France and Belgium testify the deepest regret for the loss which the British nation has sustained. The 'Moniteur,' the 'Constitutionnel,' the 'Debats,' the 'Presse,' the Brussels 'Indepenendance,' and many others are full of expressions of sympathy. In Prussia the melancholy intelligence naturally created a peculiarly profound impression. The Prussian Court is to go into mourning for four weeks. Immediately on receiving the news the King and Queen of Prussia paid a visit of condolence to the Crown Princess, and the king despatched his aid-de-camp to testify to Lord Loftus his sympathy with the royal family of England. Throughout Berlin a sensation of deep regret was produced among all classes when the fact of Prince Albert's death became publicly known.

The King of the Belgians will shortly arrive on a visit of condolence to the Queen. The King of Hanover is also expected in a few days from Hanover.

A telegram just received from Berlin says:—"It is rumoured that the Crown Prince will proceed to Windsor on the 18th December, in order to attend the funeral of the Prince Consort. The Crown Princess it is said, will be compelled to renounce her intention of accompanying the Crown Prince on account of the state of her health."

Lord Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain) issued on the 16th his instructions for the funeral. The custom, which remained in force up to the burial of William IV., of interring members of the royal family by torchlight, has for many years been discontinued, and will not be resumed on this melancholy occasion. The funeral will take place on Monday next, the 23rd of December, and at about the same hour of the day as when the Duchess of Kent was buried—between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon. In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years, the funeral will not be a state one, nor will the remains of his royal highness lie in state. The interment will take place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. At the funeral his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The remains will be laid in the royal vault.

The following 'Gazette' Extraordinary was issued on the 16th:—

"Lord Chamberlain's-office, December 16.

"Orders for the Court to go into mourning for his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort:—The ladies attending Court to wear black woollen stuffs, trimmed with crape, plain linnen, black shoes and gloves, and crape fans. The gentlemen attending Court to wear black cloth, plain linen, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles. The mourning to commence from the date of this order."

"College of Arms, December 16.

"Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

"In pursuance of her Majesty's commands, this is to give public notice that upon the melancholy occasion of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort it is expected that all persons do forthwith put themselves into decent mourning.

"EDWARD G. F. HOWARD, D.E.M."

The following notification was likewise issued on Dec. 16 from the Lord Chamberlian's-office:—"In consequence of the melancholy event of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the theatres will be closed this evening, and again on the evening of the funeral."

The 'Court Cirular' issued at Windsor Castle on Monday morning said:—"The Queen has had some quiet sleep during the night, and remains as calm as, under her affliction can be expected. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left the Castle yesterday afternoon for London. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived from Kew in the afternoon. Major-General Seymour, Equerry to the Queen, has left England for the continent, to attend her Serene Highness Hohenlohe, who is expected over immediately."

The Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family at Windsor, leave the castle to-day, December 18, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Prince of Wales will return to the Castle on Monday next, in order to attend the funeral of his illustrious sire.

The 'Times' says:—

Of the devotion and strength of mind shown by the Princess Alice all through the recent trying scenes, it is impossible to speak to highly. Her royal highness has, indeed, felt that it was her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction, and to her dutyful care we may perhaps owe it that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation, and a composure which under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement could not have been anticipated. This fact will, we are sure, give the greatest satisfaction to the country and we may add that, after the death of the prince, the Queen, when the first passionate burst of grief was over, called her children around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms, which may be considered as indicating the intentions of a Sovereign who feels that the interests of a great nation depend on her firmness. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country. That her Majesty may have health and strength to fulfil these noble intentions, and that she may live many years in placid cheerfulness and peace of mind, alleviating the recollection of her loss by sharing the happiness of her children, will be the earnest prayer of all her subjects.

His Royal Highness Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort of England, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Saxony, a Field Marshal in the army, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, D.C.L., LL.D., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, and Captain-General of the Royal Artillery, was the second son of his Royal Highness Ernest Antony Charles Lewis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, by his first marriage with Dorothy Louisa Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness Augustus Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenberg. On the death of the eccentric Duke Frederic, in 1806, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg inherited the principality of Gotha the Salic law preventing his wife from succeeding to it, but he did not formally become possessed of the duchy till Nov. 12 1806, after which time he became Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The duke's ancestors had been first Margraves of Meissen, and then Electors of the Empire; and he was proud to be called the lineal descendant of that famous Elector who was the first to sign the Protest at Spires against the decision of the Diet of Augsburg, the Protest being that which mainly served to give the title of "Protestants" to all opponents of the Church of Rome.

Prince Albert was born at Erenberg on the 26th of August, 1819. He was educated under his father's supervision at the castle, his master being selected from the college of Coburg. His mother died when he was scarcely 11 years old, and he was then sent to England for a while to the residence of his aunt, the Duchess of Kent, who was residing in strict seclusion at Kensington-palace, educating her daughter, the Princess Victoria. The young prince became the fellow student of the princess, his future wife. He remained about 15 months in England, Kensington and Claremont being alternately his home. After his father's second marriage with a Princess of Wurtemburg, Prince Albert returned to Erenberg. In May, 1837, he entered the University of Bonn, where his chief studies were history and jurisprudence.

In 1838 the young prince and his father paid a visit to England, on the occasion of the coronation of the Princess Victoria as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. The duke and the prince, it was remarked, remained at Windsor and in London longer than the guests of higher rank. On leaving England the prince went on a tour through Bavaria and Italy, and on his return to Erenberg found on the wall of his room, to his astonishment and delight, a picture of Queen Victoria (painted by Chalon, and engraved by Cousins), sent specially as a present to him from her Majesty.

In the same year the approaching marriage of the Queen of England and Prince Albert was first reported. In the course of 1839 the King of the Belgians paid a visit to England, and he was followed within a week or two by Prince Albert and his brother. They arrived October the 10th, and left December the 16th. A week after the prince had left our shores, her Majesty summoned her Privy Councillors, 85 of whom were present, and announced her intention to unite herself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Queen emphatically declared her belief that the alliance would, "by the blessing of God, secure her domestic happiness and serve the best interests of her country." The proclamation of the marriage in the ancient Castle of Erenberg at Coburg on the 8th of December was attended by singular manifestations of popular feeling.

The marriage was announced to the British Parliament in the Queen's Speech of January 16, 1840. The Duke of Wellington proposed, by way of an amendment to the Address, to insert the word "Protestant" before "prince," thinking that her Majesty, by only affirming her intention to unite herself to a Prince of Saxe-Coburg, neglected to give the people of England securities of the Protestantism of her future husband. Absurb as it may seem the duke carried his point in spite of the Duke of Cambridge's personal knowledge of the prince's Protestantism and the remonstrance of the Prime Minister. In the House of Commons, for a similar reason, the Address was referred to a committee. In the latter House the Hon. G. H. Cavendish spoke warmly of the prince's kindness, affability, winning manners, and high accomplishments. The prince was forthwith naturalised by act of Parliament, but the question of "supply" was not so easily settled. Mr. Joseph Hume moved (January 27) an amendment to reduce the proposed vote of £50,000 to £21,000; and it need hardly be added that Mr. W. Williams—who has been well called Smollett, the inferior successor of Hume—seconded the motion, which was lost by 305 to 38. Colonel Sibthorp was more successful. He reduced (by 262 votes to 158) the sum of £50,000 to £30,000 and rejoiced in his economical triumph ever after; but it is strange that this vote arose through the junction of nearly all the Conservatives, including their leaders —Peel, Graham, &c.—with the extreme Radicals. The prince's arrival in England was signalized by addresses from Dover, Canterbury, and other places at which he touched on his way to London. His marriage to our Queen took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Duke of Sussex gave away his Royal neice, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London performed the service. It is said that never was such a concourse of people in St. Jame's-park since the arrival of the allied sovereigns in 1814, and it may be noted that while Lord Melbourne and the Ministers were received in all but contemptuous silence by the people, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Cambridge and the youthful Princess Mary, Lord Anglesey, Sir G. Murray, and the other eminent personages had the honour of a perfect ovation. The prince himself was much cheered, his appearence being described as highly attractive, and his manner most winning. The issue of this auspicious marriage has been four sons and five daughters.

To the promotion of adult education and the cultivation of the fine arts the prince dedicated a special ardour and industry. The Exhibition of 1851, which might never have become a reality without his zeal and perseverence, was but the commencement of a series of plans and exertions to raise the æsthetic character of our principal manufactures to the level of the best productions of the continent. Nor did the prince confine his attention to pursuits in which his station secured him pre-eminence. The interest he took in agriculture was shown not only at Windsor, but in the exhibitions at which he submitted specimens of the produce of his farm in competition with his fellow subjects. But it is the manner in which he bore himself in his relations to our Sovereign Lady the Queen that has above all secured him the esteem, and now, as has just been evinced in the most emphatic manner, the warm affection of the nation.

Prince Albert, like everybody else in high station, was at one time the subject of suspicion and vituperation. In 1851 it was said that he had caused the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign-office; and for the next year and a half the public were favoured with extraordinary revelations of the depth and iniquitous character of "German influence," "Austrian propensities," and so forth at Court. "Prince Albert," it was said, "had insisted on being commander-in-chief; he wanted to revolutionise the army, and inaugurate a military despotism in this favoured land." It turned out that the Duke of Wellington in his lifetime had looked forward to the prince as his proper successor, but the prince invariably refused to take the office. When the duke died, Lord Hardinge was supposed to be the choice of the Court—because Lord Raglan was not appointed. Then there were all sorts of strange stories about Prince Albert "interfering" in State matters, being present when the Premier attended the Queen on business, &c. Lord Melbourne, we were informed, would not stand such interference; Sir Robert Peel weakly yielded to it; and Lord Aberdeen traitorously acquiesced in it, in spite of the fact that Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel both particularly requested the prince not to leave the Queen's apartment, as he was accustome to do, when political matters were under discussion! At all events, when the Queen went to open Parliament in January, 1854, the prince was unfavourably received by the crowds; but Lord Derby and Lord Aberdeen in the Lords, and Lord John Russell and Mr. Walpole in the Commons, soon set the question at rest by refuting the charges against the prince which were universally pronounced "absurd," "calumnious," and "extravagant"

The prince received his title of Royal Highness by patent, dated February 6, 1840, and was empowered to quarter the royal arms on the 7th of February in the same year. On the following day he received his commission as Field Marshal and he was made Colonel of the 11th or Prince Albert's Own Hussars on the 30th of April, 1840. In April 1842, he received his commission as Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. In August, 1850, he became Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, and on the 28th September, 1852, he was appointed Colonel-in Chief of the Rifle Brigade and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, on the death of the Duke of Wellington. His royal highness was granted letters of precedence next after the Queen on March 5, 1840, and was nominated a member of the Privy Council on the 11th September, 1840. He was appointed Grand Ranger of Windsor-park in 1841, and received the Order of the Golden Fleece in April of that year. In April, 1842, he received the appointment of Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall. He became Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle in May, 1843, and first and principle Knight Grand Cross and Acting Great Master of the Order of the Bath in June, 1843. He was also made High Steward of Plymouth in June, 1843, and Captain-General and Colonel of the Artillery Company in Sept. of that year. His election as Chancellor of the University Cambridge took place on the 27th of February, 1847. He was High Steward of New Windsor in July, 1850, and President of the Zoological Society in July, 1851. On the 19th of October, 1852, he was nominated Master of the Trinity House. In Feb., 1856, he was made Knight of the Order of the Seraphim by the King of Sweden. His creation as Prince Consort was effected by letters patent, dated the 2nd of July, 1857; and he was elected President of the Horticultural Society in the February, 1858.

THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

(*From the Home News, Dec.* 26.)

On Monday, the 23rd of December, with little of the pomp and pageantry of a State ceremonial, but with every outward mark of respect, and with all the solemnity which befitted his high station and his public virtues, the mortal remains of the husband of our Queen were interred in the last resting-place of England's sovereigns—the Chapel Royal of St. George's Windsor. By the express desire of his royal highness the funeral was of the plainest and most private character; but in the chapel, to do honour to his obsequies, were assembled all the chiefest men of the State, and throughout England by every sign of sorrow and mourning, the nation manifested its sense of the loss which it has sustained. Windsor itself wore an aspect of the most profound gloom. Every shop was closed and every blind drawn down. The streets were silent and almost deserted, and all who appeared abroad were dressed in the deepest mourning. The great bell of Windsor Castle changed out its doleful sound at intervals from an early hour, and minute bells were tolled also at St. John's Church. At the parish church of Clewer and at St. John's there were services in the morning and afternoon, and the day was observed throughout the royal borough in the strictest manner. The weather was in character with the occasion,—a chill, damp air, with a dull leaden sky above increased the gloom which hung over all. There were but few visitors in the town, for the procession did not pass beyond the immediate precincts of the chapel and castle, and none were admitted except those connected with the castle and their friends. At 11 o'clock a strong force of the A division took possession of all the avenues leading to the Chapel Royal, and from that

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time only the guests specially invited and those who were to take part in the ceremonial were allowed to pass. Shortly afterwards a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment his royal highness was colonel, with the colours of the regiment shrouded in crape, marched in and took up its position before the principal entrance to the Chapel Royal. Another guard of honour from the same regiment was also on duty in the Quadrangle at the entrance to the State apartments. They were speedily followed by a squadron of the 2nd Life Guards dismounted, and by two companies of the Fusilier Guards, who were drawn up in single file along each side of the road by which the procession was to pass, from the Norman gateway to the chapel door. The officers wore the deepest military mourning—scarves, sword-knots, and rosettes of crape. In the Home-park was stationed a troop of Horse Artillery, which commenced firing minute guns at the end of the Long-walk, advancing slowly until it reached the castle gates just at the close of the ceremony. The Ministers, the officers of the Queen's Household, and other distinguished personages who had been honoured with an invitation to attend the ceremonial, reached Windsor by a special train from Paddington. They were met by carriages provided for them at the station, and began to arrive at the Chapel Royal soon after 11 o'clock. The Earl of Derby, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Russell, and the Duke of Buccleuch were among the first to make their appearance, and as they alighted at the door of the chapel they were received by the proper officials and conducted to the seats appointed for them in the choir.

In the Great Quadrangle were drawn up the hearse and the mourning coaches, and all the preparations having been completed within the castle, the procession began to be formed shortly before 12 o'clock. It had been originally intended that it should leave the castle by the St. George's gate, and, proceeding down Castle-hill, approach the chapel through Henry VIII.'s gateway, but at a late hour this arrangement was changed, and the shorter route by the Norman gateway was chosen. The crowd which had gradually collected at the foot of Castle-hill, owing to this change, saw nothing of the procession but the empty carriages as they returned to the castle after setting down at the chapel. The few spectators who were fortunate enough to gain admission to the Lower Ward stood in a narrow fringe along the edge of the flags in front of the houses of the poor knights, and their presence was the only exception to the strict privacy of the ceremonial. The Prince of Wales and the other royal mourners assembled in the Oak Room, but did not form part of the procession. They were conveyed to the chapel in private carriages before the coffin was placed in the hearse, passing through St. George's gateway into the Lower Ward. In the first carriage were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders followed in the next; and in the others were the Duc de Nemours, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, with the gentlemen of their respective suites. Scarcely had they alighted at the door of Wolsey's Chapel, from which they were conducted through the Chapter-room to the door of the Chapel Royal, to be in readiness to meet the coffin, when the first minute gun fired in the distance, and the rattle of the troops reversing arms announced that the procession had started, and exactly at 12 o'clock the first mourning coach moved from under the Norman gateway. First came nine mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, conveying the physicians, equerries, and other members of the household of the late prince. In the last were the Lord Steward (Earl St. Germans), the Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Sidney), and the Master of the Horse (the Marquis of Ailesbury. The carriages and trappings were of the plainst description; the horses had black velvet housings and feathers, and on the carriages there were no feathers or ornaments of any kind.

The mourning coaches were followed by one of the Queen's carriages, drawn by six horses, and attended by servants in State liveries, in which was the Groom of the Stole, Earl Spencer, carrying the crown, and a Lord of the Bedchamber, Lord George Lennox, carrying the baton, sword. and hat of his late royal highness. Next, escorted by a troop of the 2nd Life Guards, came the hearse, drawn by six black horses, which, like the carriages, was quite plain and unornamented. On the housings of the horses and on the side of the hearse were emblazoned the scutcheons of Her Majesty and of the prince, each surmounted by a crown, the prince's being in black and her Majesty's in white. The procession was closed by four State carriages. The following is the order in which the procession moved according to the official programme :—

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying two valets and two jägers of his late royal highness—viz., Mr. Lohlein, Mr. Mayet, Mr. C. Robertson, and Mr. E. S. Cowley.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying Mr. Roland, librarian; Mr. Meyer, gentleman rider; Mr. White, solicitor to his late royal highness; and Dr. Robertson, commissioner at Balmoral.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the four physicians who were in attendance upon his late royal highness:—Sir James Clark, M.D.; Sir Henry Holland, M.D.; Dr. Watson, and Dr. Jenner.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying an Equerry to his late royal highness, Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, C.B.; an Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Major Teesdale, C.B., V.C.; an Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald C.B.; and the Controller and Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Colonel Home Purves.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Equerries to his late royal highness; and Rear-Admiral Blake, and Major-General Charles W. Ridley, C.B., Gentleman Ushers to his late royal highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Lord Camoys, the Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieut.-General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B., Groom in Waiting; the Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal; and Colonel Biddulph, the Master of the Household.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying four of the supporters of the pall of his late royal highness, viz:—Major-General Wylde, C.B, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B. Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late royal highness; and Lieut-Colonel the Hon. Dudley De Ros, and Major C. T. DuPlat, Equerries to his late royal highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying four of the supporters of the pall of his late royal highness—viz., Lord Waterpark, Lord of the Bedchamber to his late royal highness; Colonel the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, Clerk Marshal to his late royal highness; Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, K.C.B. Treasurer to his late royal highness; Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary to his late highness.

A morning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the three great officers of her Majesty's household—the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

A carriage of the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, drawn by six horses, the servants in State liveries, conveying the crown of his late royal highness, borne by the Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his late royal highness; and the baton, sword, and hat of his late royal highness borne by Lieut.-Colonel Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Royal highness.

THE HEARSE.

Drawn by six horses, attended by an escort of the Life Guards.

A carriage of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

A carriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

A carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

A carriage of her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Cambridge, drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

Slowly the cortege wound round the base of the Round Tower into the Lower Ward, and every head was reverently bared as the hearse passed by. There was no military music; the distant boom of the minute guns and the mournful knell of the castle bell were the only sounds which broke the silence of the scene. Though the distance to be traversed was so short, it was not until 20 minutes past 12 o'clock that the hearse arrived at the door of the Chapel Royal, where the Prince of Wales and the other royal mourners were assembled to meet the coffin.

THE CHAPEL.

The cold, bleak, wintry aspect of the day at Windsor was mournful and cheerless enough, but even its empty streets and rows of muffled windows had an air almost of light and life compared with the appearance of St. George's Chapel. The aspect of this was alone enough to impress with gloomy awe at least, if not with grief, even unconcerned spectators, if any such could possibly have witnessed the mournful rite. The silence of the grave itself was in and round the sacred building—a silence never broken, save by the deep, slow, muffle tolling of the funeral knell, which every minute seemed to sweep down with the wind and rush with stealthy noise upon the gloom within. There was a dumb, cadavorous air about the chapel, swathed in its ghastly trappings of black and white; there was a hushed look about the attendants, a few of whom were still busy moving to and fro completing the last details, and all of whom showed a painful evidences of grief.

As 12 o'clock drew near, the quicker half-minute tolling from all the spires of Windsor seemed to fill the very chapel with their mournful booms, and the crackling sound of the long procession approaching over the gravel came nearer every minute. With the first tokens of its approach the head of the funeral procession was formed two deep, passing along down the south aisle and up the centre of the nave to near the choir. The south door was then opened, and Lord George Lennox bearing the field marshal's baton, sword, and hat of the deceased prince, followed by Earl Spencer, carrying his crown, entered the aisle. In a minute afterwards the coffin was carried in by 10 bearers and laid upon the bier. Here it was entirely hidden under the heavy black velvet pall, adorned at the sides with large funeral escocheons bearing the arms of her Majesty and the late prince on separate shields. Both shields were surrounded by the Garter and surmounted with their proper crowns;—first, those of the Queen were on a ground of silver tissue, then those of the late prince on deep black; the contrast between these rich armorial bearings was as startling and marked as that between the white border of the pall and its gloomy centre. When all was arranged the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Castlerosse (only four months ago the genial host of his late royal highness at Killarney), preceded up the choir to Wolsey's Chapel, where the royal mourners had already assembled, and who at once slowly crossed the chapel and took their stations in the south aisle at the head of the corpse. The Prince of Wales, as chief mourner, stood in the centre; on his right was the little Prince Arthur; on his left the deceased prince's elder brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Some two or three minutes were consumed in marshalling the procession before it began to move forward, and during this time the chief mourners remained at the head of the coffin, motionless. The Prince of Wales bore up with great fortitude, and though he, like all the rest, at times gave way to irrepressible bursts of tears, he evidently tried to the utmost to restrain his feelings, though it could be seen sometimes from the working of his countenance that the efforts was too violent for long endurance. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who was devotedly attached to the deceased prince, to whom he bears a strong resemblance was deeply moved and wept incessantly throughout the ceremony. The Crown Prince of Prussia, too was equally affected. Poor little Prince Arthur's grief was enough to move the sternest. He, of course, made no attempt to check or hide his feelings. His eyes were red and swollen, and the tears were running down his cheeks as he entered the chapel. As they stood at the head of their father's coffin, the Prince of Wales turned and spoke, apparently a few soothing words, for after this Prince Arthur, for a minutes or so, seemed to bear up better. It was not until the procession began to move forward, and the long melancholy wail of the dirge went echoing through the building, that all the little fellow's fortitude gave way, and, hiding his face in his handkerchief, he sobbed as if his very heart was breaking

As the procession advanced the commencement of the Burial Service, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord," was sung by the full choir to the music of Dr. Croft. At the conclusion of the first portion, the bier had crept slowly down to the western extremity of the church, where it was gently moved up the incline to the platform up the nave. At the nave was commenced the passage,—"I know that my Redeemer liveth," still sung to Croft's dirge-like music. All the servants of the late prince stood in the nave as the bier passed, all seemed deeply moved, and the grief of many was quite audible. With the concluding words of the passage, "We brought nothing into this world," the bier was moved up very slowly, its gorgeous pall concealing the bearers, who slowly wheeled it forward with a stiff, creeping motion, into the choir. It was nearly 20 minutes before the cloth-covered platform over the entrance to the royal vaults was reached. These walking at the feet of the corpse filed off to the right and left as the bier neared the communion rails, and was slowly placed, amid solemn silence, on the spot whence it was to be lowered out of sight for ever. The pall-bearers took their stand near low crape-covered stools on either side of the coffin. Viscount Sydney, as Lord Chamberlain, stood at the foot of the bier, with Lord Castlerosse, the Hon. S. Ponsonby, and Mr. Marsh. Garter King at Arms stood on the right. The Prince of Wales, with Prince Arthur and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, remained standing at the head of the coffin, and the other mourners in the order in which they had entered the choir. By the time these arrangements were completed the chant of the 39th Psalm, "I said I will take heed to my ways that I offend not with my tongue," had concluded, and as the last faint tones of the music died away the platform on which the bier stood was slowly lowered till the coffin itself was level with the floor. The pall was then disposed around it equally on all sides, so as to cover all the opening leading to the depth below, and the crown, and field-marshall's insignia were placed at the head and feet.

The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, then advanced to the communion rails, and in a faltering voice, at some times almost inaudible, read the lesson, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Once or twice during this solemn portion of the service, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Duke of Saxe-Coburg, were totally unable to restrain their tears, in which they were silently joined by nearly all present in the choir. At the end of the lesson the choir sang the German chorale, "I shall not in the grave remain." This hymn, like the chorale which followed it at a later portion of the service, were favourite chants with the late Prince Consort, by whom it is said their music was composed. Again the dean resumed the service in a strained and broken voice—for all in the chapel now made no attempt to conceal their emotion—with the sublime passage, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery." Then was sung, with exquisite pathos, by Mr. Tolley, Martin Luther's hymn, "Great God, what do I see and hear."

As the last strains of this solemn chant ended the personal attendants of his late royal highness advanced and slowly removed the heavy pall, leaving the coffin in all its mournful gorgeousness uncovered. As this was done Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to the deceased prince, placed on the head above the inscription plate the crown of a Prince Consort. At the same time Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber, laid the baton of the late prince as field, crossed with the sword, and surmounted with the field marshal's hat and plume, on the foot of the coffin, above the insignia of the Garter. All these memorials were fastened to the heavy black velvet cushions on which they were laid. Thus left alone in the midst of the wide expanse of black, the crimson coffin stood out the one conspicuous centre in startling contrast, almost the only solitary object in all the chapel which was not covered with black and draped in solemn mourning. As this last ceremonial ended the attendants retired from the grave, and there was a silent pause, during which the quick, sharp rattle of the troops outside reversing arms was plainly audible. Then came the muffled toll of the bell, the boom of the minute guns, and the coffin slowly began to sink into the grave.

There was more than mourning at this solemn time. The princes hid their faces and sobbed deeply. All, not only in the royal train, but in the chapel, allowed their tears to flow almost unchecked, and some, such as the Crown Prince of Prussia and the personal attendants of his late royal highness, among the pall-bearers seemed not less deeply moved for a time than the royal orphans themselves. Slowly fading from the sight the coffin gradually became level with the floor, and then sank deeper and deeper. As the last trace of its gold and crimson crown disappeared the service was continued amid the deepest grief, with the passage, "Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God of His great mercy to take unto Himself the soul of our dear brother here departed." At the proper interval the earth was thrown upon the coffin, and fell upon its ornaments and plate with a sharp rattle that was heard throughout the building. Then was sung by the choir, "I heard a voice from Heaven," to Croft's plaintive music; and after the reading of the prayer, "Almighty God, with whom do live," was chanted an English translation of one of the late prince's favorite chorales, as follows :—

To Thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit,
Who break'st in love this mortal chain;
My life I but from Thee inherit,
And death becomes my chiefest gain.
In Thee I live, in Thee I die,
Content,—for Thou art ever nigh.

The collect concluded the service, and Garter King at Arms, advancing to the head of the grave, proclaimed the style and titles of the deceased prince, saying :—

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life to His Divine mercy the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Prince Albert, the Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the most dear Consort of her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour.

The formal proclamation has hitherto always concluded with the words, "Whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and happiness." But on this occasion, for the first time during her Majesty's reign, the prayer for happiness was left out, and only that for "life and honour" offered. The change is mournfully significant, though the words we have quoted were in fact not spoken; for with the first mention of the Queen's name Sir Charles Young's voice faltered, and the concluding sentence of the mournful prayer, if uttered, was quite inaudible. Then Dr. Elvey, who presided at the organ, began the solemn strains of the "Dead March" in *Saul*, as the mourners advanced to take a last look into the deep grave. The Prince of Wales advanced first, and stood for one brief moment, with hands clasped, looking down; then all his fortitude seemed suddenly to desert him, and brusting into a flood of tears he hid his face, and ushered by the Lord Chamberlain, slowly left the chapel. Of the two, Prince Arthur seemed the more composed at the end of the ceremony, as if his unrestrained grief had worn itself out. All the mourners and those invited to the ceremony advanced in turn to take a farewell glance at the coffin, and not one looked down into the deep black aperture unmoved—none quitted the chapel without traces of deep and heartfelt sorrow.

When all was over, and the last of the long train of mourners had departed, the attendants descended the entrance to the grave with lights, and moved the coffin along the narrow passage which leads to the royal vault, at the gates of which they deposited it. There it remains, but it was not left till some memorials of fond regret from the bereaved Queen and children were deposited by kindred hands upon the coffin. That morning a Queen's messenger had brought from Osborne to Windsor three little wreaths and a bouquet. The wreaths were simple chaplets of moss and violets, wreathed by the three elder princesses—the bouquet of violets, with a white camellia in the centre, was sent by the widowed Queen. With this last act of grateful care the aperature to the royal vault was closed.

SCOTCH "WUT."—A curious illustration of that inability to see a joke which has been attributed to Scotchmen, has just been furnished by the Rothesay small debt court, where an action was brought by George Comrie, proprietor of the Bute Hotel, Rothesay, against Robert Macfie, printer of the *Buteman*, for having falsely, maliciously, and injuriously published the following statement: "A serious fire broke out in the Bute Hotel yesterday, entirely destroying the four storeys of the western wing." Damages were laid at 100*l*. The "libel" appeared in a long article purporting to be "from our special correspondent," and pretending to give extracts from the *Daily Bateman* of 1st September 1861." The plea of the defender, in answer to the charge was—"The action is premature. It relates to circumstances to take place in 1961, and if this case is continued till then, I will be prepared to meet it." (Laughter.) The sheriff said the article was quite an imaginary one, and he failed to discover any malice in it. The action must therefore be dismissed.

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Rivers, Length of, colored	0 4 0	0 5 2

MAPS MOUNTED ON CANVAS AND ROLLER.

The World	6 0 0	7 12 10
Europe	6 0 0	7 12 10
England and Wales	7 0 0	9 1 8
British Islands	1 5 4	1 11 9
Holy Land, No. 1	1 5 4	1 11 9
,, No. 2	1 4 4	1 11 9
,, No. 3	1 5 4	1 11 9

PRINTS, SHEETS, &c.

Natural History, 162, with descriptions, colored, each	0 1 0	0 1 4
Pictorial Illustrations of Geometrical Terms, in 2 sheets	0 4 0	0 5 2
Prophetic sits, 30 Prints with descriptions, in one volume, colored	3 8 0	4 8 10

Also the following Books not published under the direction or sanction of the Society.

Bingley's Animal Biography, 4 vols	13 4 0	14 8 0
Bloxham's Gothic Architecture	3 8 0	4 0 0
Edwards on Redemption	4 0 0	5 0 0
Goldsmith's Geography	1 8 0	2 0 0
Goldsmith's Poetical Works, illustrated	10 8 0	11 0 0
History of the Church in Scotland, by Russell	5 3 0	5 12 0
Joyce's Arithmetic	1 4 0	1 8 0
Keith's Arthmetic	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do., Key to	2 12 0	3 4 0
Line upon Line	2 8 0	2 0 0
Murray's Spelling Book	0 10 0	0 12 0

Application should be made to Mr. McGEOCH, the Society's Clerk, who attends at the Vestry daily from 10 to 5 o'clock.

F. J. SPRING.
Hony. Secy. to the Diocesan Committee of the S. P. C. K.
3rd January 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	35
	,, Pts. ,,	18
	No. 2 ....Blue ,,	30
	,, Pts. ,,	16
	No. 3 ....Yello ,,	26
	,, Pts. ,,	14
	No. 4 ....Green ,,	22
	,, Pts. ,,	12
	Medoc ....Red ,,	17
	,, Pts. ,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	88
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger	35
	Rudeshimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal	28
	,, ,, Pts.	14
	Red Seal	22
	,, ,, Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ....Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Pale ....Brown ,,	25
	Light Golden ....Green ,,	28
	Pale ....Yellow ,,	22
	Pale ....White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ....in Glass Bottles	42
	,, ...Pts.	21
	White ....Bottles	42
	,, ...Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,,	....Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,,	....Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, No. 1 Yellow Seal	Rs. 29
Do. Do. No. 2 Black ,,	25
Amontillado. Red ,,	32
Port Black ,,	28
Do. Pints ,, ,,	15
Claret No. 1 Red ,,	35
Do. No. 2 Yellow ,,	30
Do. No. 3 Blue ,,	20
Champagne, 1st quality	42
Do. Pints ,, ,, per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality	36
Moselle, still	30
Do. Sparkling	40
Hock Sparkling	40
Rhenish	20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality	36
Do. Do. 2nd quality	30
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Curacao, 1st quality	42
Noyau, 1st quality	45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality	50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality	36
Do. Pints, 1st quality	18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street London, July 18, 1861.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal........Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,, 22
MADERIA, very old	,,	,, 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux	,,	,, 34
Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still (Demhar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do.)	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,, 18
CURACOA	,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO	,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London		
Do. ...Hollands in cases		
WHISKEY ...Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.
GUINNESS. Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.	,, 26 to 28
Do.	Qts.	,, 20 to 24
Golden	Qts.	,, 24 to 26
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.	,, 28
Do.	Pts.	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 21 to 24
Do.	Pts.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 36
Do.	Pts.	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	,, 32
Leoville	Qts.	,, 26
La Rose	Qts.	,, 24
Medoc	Qts.	,, 18
Do.	Pts.	,, 12
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale	Qts.	,, 28 to 30
2nd Do.	Qts.	,, 20 to 24
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	,, 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	,, 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	,, 24
BEER ALLSOPP'S—		
English bottled	Qts.	,, 6-8
Country do.	Qts.	,, 6
English do.	Pts.	,, 4-4
Country do.	Pts.	,, 4
PORTER	Qts.	,, 6 8
Ditto	Pts.	,, 4 4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		,, 40
BASS Co.'s BEER		at Rs. 6-8

STRANACK & Co.
10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th Feb. 1861.

ON SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

LA ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs. *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London.
ROBERT, STRONG & Co.
Nesbit Row, 30th December 1861.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

Ex Janet Willis from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal ... ... Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green ,, ... ,, 24 ,,
Red ,, ... ,, 23 ,,

Early application is requested by
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Community and Public of Bombay are respectfully informed, that the Undersigned have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Having taken suitable Premises in Hummum Street, and possesing a thorough knowledge of their profession which they intend conducting *upon the English system*, they trust by studying the interests of their Constituents, to receive a liberal share of Public support.

DAVIS & COHEN,
Commercial Sale Rooms.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Gun Maker, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

CRAWFORD & Co.,
No. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
TERMS CASH.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for a few of these Shares.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY WITH DWELLING HOUSES AT TARDEO.

Unless previously sold by Private Contract.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January 1862, at 4 P. M. on the premises, the following five lots of valuable Landed Properties situated at Tardeo in a healthy and airy situation, viz. :—

LOT 1.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Stable, Cook-room, out-houses, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3595 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of the property of Sett Jeewajee Manockjee, South by Lot No. 2, East by the private Road, and West by the Batty ground of Cursetbye widow of Dossabhoy Eduljee and Govind and Casinath Atmaram.

LOT 2.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, and out-houses, &c., standing on the Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3807 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 1, South by Lot No. 3, East by the private Road and West by batty grounds of Leise Puro and Juss Puro.

LOT 3.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree, ground admeasuring 3993 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 2, South by Lot No. 4, East by private Road and West by the batty grounds of Juss Puro and Wacsodew Ramchunderjee.

LOT 4.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c. standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5460 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Lot No. 3, South by Lot No. 5, East by private Road, and West by the batty grounds of Bhawa Madowjee.

LOT 5.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5320 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Private Road, the South by the batty grounds of Narrayen Junnajee tailor, East by the batty grounds of Juggonnath Sunkerset, Esq., and the West by the batty ground of Bhawee Madowjee.

N. B.—The above are open to private offers previous to the day of sale, and all particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

On THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Warehouse of Natha Jadowjee, near Mandvee Bunder next to Bapdavy, on account and at the risk of Shaw Mooljee Ruttonsey the first purchaser. 1,055½ Cwt. and 35 Seers Linseed.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these are on view at the rooms of the undersigned. They are of handsome construction, so that while affording the means of cooling large quantities of either beer, wine, fruits or the like with a limited supply of cooling material, serve as an attractive and decorative article of dining room furniture. The prices vary from Rs. 60 and upwards.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862. CRAWFORD & Co.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS.
Vetorinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge.
BABOOLA TANK ROAD, MAZAGON.

C. S. & SONS take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

DU BARRY'S
DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING,
REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrholds, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, chicken and small pock, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 37,418. We find it the safest remedy; Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures :

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Crs, 2-12; 2 lbs. Crs. 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

R. PEAT & Co.,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES made to order for Cash only, at the following prices :—

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance, or they will not be attended to :—

Patent Wellingtons	Rs 17
Plain do.	15
Elastic, patent, or cloth Boots	15
Do. Plain Boots	13
Shooting Boots to Lace	16
Button or Lace Boots	13
Patent or Enamel do.	14
Patent or Enamel Shoes	9
Plain do. do.	8
Elastic front or sides Extra	1
Patent Spur Boxes Extra	3
Enamel Jack Boots	35
Samber Shoes	8
Do. Wellingtons	15
Do. Jack or Riding Boots	25
Groom's Top Boots	25
Canvas Shoes	6
Fancy Slippers	6
Boot Hooks	Rs. 3 per Pair.
Button Hooks	Rs. 1 each.
Shoe Horns	Rs. 1 each.
Boot Varnish	Rs. 1 each.
Blacking	As. 12 and Rs. 1
Blacking Brushes	Rs. 6 per Set.
Boot Laces	As. 8 per Pair.
Shoe Laces	As. 4 per Pair.
Boot Powder	As. 12 per Box.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, 38, Medow Street Fort.

Just published, price Two Rupees,

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*.
Bombay Gazette Office.

MUSICAL BOXES EXTRAORDINARY.

Playing 4, 6, or 8 Tunes each.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have the pleasure to announce the arrival in excellent condition of twenty-four of these boxes, playing the following airs. The Boxes have been made to order, with such arrangement of popular Airs, Tunes, &c., as are best suited for the Bombay Market.

FOUR TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
God save the Queen.
La Cracovienne.
St. Patrick's Day.
When the morning.
No. 2 plays
My Maryann Polka.
Far far upon the sea.
Nelly Bly.
Still so gently from La Sonambula.
No. 3 plays
Martha, Choeur de Chase.
La Traviata—Di Prooruza il near
Eruami-Conquira (Verdi).
La Dame Blanche.
Viens gentille Dame.
No. 4 plays
Souvenir de Cork.
Orphee aux Eufers.
Cavatina de la Gazza.
Le Pre aux Clercs.
No. 5 plays
I have thought of thee.
Oh Nanny will thou gang with me.
Sandy and Jenny.
My own my lovely bride.
No. 6 plays
Farewell ye Mountains.
Glorious Apollo.
The Rose of Kildare.
The Bonny Fish Wife.
No. 7 plays
My love she's but a Lassie yet.
Bonny Dundee.
British Grenadiers.
Partaul pour la Syrie.
No. 8 plays
With all thy faults I love the still.
The Dutchess of Kent.
The Dream is past.
Cared I for your heart.

SIX TUNE BOXES.

. 1 plays
Hearts of Oak.
Roy's wife of Aldavaloch.
When the Rosy Moon appearing.
Banks of Bauna.
O'er the Waters Row.
The Bonny Fish Wife.
o. 2 plays
Fair Ellen, Braham.
Draw the Sword, Scotland.
Flora McDonald, Laurent.
Favorite Scoth Air.
My love, she's but a &c.
Rule Brittannia.
No. 3 plays
Home sweet Home.
The light up Mana.
Canadian Boat Song.
Poor Maryann.
The Rose of Lucerne.
Merrily danced the Quaker's wife.
No. 4 plays
Nicholson's Rondo.
Waltz on the Swiss Girl.
When the Rosebud of Summer.
Coal Black Rose.
Pop goes the Weasel.
Oh how those Bells remind me.
No. 5 plays
The Lass of Gowrie.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
God save the Queen.
Kitty of Coleraine.
I've journeyed over many lands.
Oh 'tis the melody.
No. 6 plays
My old dog Tray.
The low back'd Car.
Lillie Dale.
Pop goes the Weasel.
The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
The Reel Row.
No. 7 plays
The time I've lost in wooing.
I'll gang no more to you town.
The Royal Oaks of England.
The Sailor's Journal.
Oh Lognedli Buchan.
The Reel Row.
No. 8 plays
God save the Queen.
Buy a Broom.
Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Love Ritornella.
Still so gently o'er me stealing
Bay of Biscay.

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
Love not a Ballad.
The Isle of Beauty.
Olga Waltzer.
Auld Lang Syne.
Oh Susannah.
Willie we have missed you.
Priere de Guilliame Tell.
The last Rose of Summer.
No. 2 plays
Miss Cree's Hornpipe.
Buy a Broom.
God save the Queen.
The Old English Lady.
When pensive I thought.
Pray Goody.
My Heart and Lute.
Isabel.
No. 3 plays
Nobody coming to Marry me.
The Horn of Chase.
Quick Step.
Royal English Summer Night.
The Lass of Richmond Hill.
My heart is still with thee.
My love she's but &c.
By the gaily circling Glass.
No. 4 plays
Evening Star Polka.
Hoffucing's Waltz.
Farewell ye Mountains.
Draw the Sword.
Fly not yet.
My love is like, &c.
Robin Adair.
Partaut pour la Syrie.
No. 5 plays
The Laurel.
I was in the merry month of May.
Say, can a father's heart.
Culver Lodge favorite dance.
Apsley House do.
Come sing to me, &c.
The better land.
The high born child.
No. 6 plays
English Hornpipe.
Merrily dance, &c.
Favorite Quadrille.
Jenny Jones.
When the rosy Moon.
British Grenadier's March.
Ango Caledonian Air.
The Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 7 plays
St. Patrick's Day.
Rob Roy.
I'll gang no Mair, &c.
Rule Brittannia.
God save the Queen.
The Royal Oaks of England.
Good night and joy be, &c.
The time I've lost, &c.
No. 8 plays
Luisa Miller—Deh la parola.
Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi tonjours.
Robert le Drable Alice.
Ayeb plus de confiance.
I Pautani, Nel Mirate.
La Traviata Panjoo Cara.
Guillinme Tell Acours dance nia vacelle.
Le chants de la Serene.

Price moderate, early application to be made to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de sôi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de sôi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
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Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
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Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crèpe, steel and Jet.
Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

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Always on hand, a magnificent stock of PARIS and GENEVA JEWELLERY, warranted fine Gold; comprising,—Ladies' Chains, Watch-Guards, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Medallions, Brooches and Braces lets for Pictures, Finger Rings, Sleeve-Links, Shirt Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c.
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Do.	do.	1859	228,31.

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Royal Insurance Company.
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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Second-hand Dumny or Bullock Gharry, and a Pair of high Caste Surat Bullocks in good condition, may be seen by giving one day's previous notice (Sundays excepted).

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "VICTORIA."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just landed and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Fresh Goods, viz., Fine fresh York Hams, Patent Preserved ditto in Tin, Patent Albert, Berkley Chedder, Double Gloucester, Pine and Somerset Cheeses, Berkley and Pine ditto in bladders, Ox Tongues in Tins, fresh and pickled Salmon, Dried Herrings, Soup and Game of Sorts, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Assorted Sauces, Pickles, Fruits for Tarts Jams and Jellies, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar Salid Oil, Mustard in large and small Bottles, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, Strasburg Meats, Anchovy Paste, Chocolate, Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Chips, Peels and Rinds, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Turkey, Figs, &c., &c.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received, for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Broughams, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Patent Spirit Level, by Elliot Brothers, in Mahogany Case.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

A RACING SADDLE FOR SALE.

Just received for Sale, a Racing Saddle, with furniture.

A few packs of Dean and Adam's Revolvers, Spare Cartridges, Holsters, Belts, and Pouches.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.
NO. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY next the 25th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Bleached Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

An Invoice of Silver Engine turned Hunting Watches of neat and small shapes.

About 150 Dozen Quarts of Bass & Co.'s English bottled Beer.

AT 1 P. M.

To be sold by Auction on SATURDAY the 25th instant, a light Office Brougham with a useful Horse, and Harness complete, the property of a gentleman.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

LANDED PROPERTY AT CALLIAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 10th February next, at 4 P. M. at their rooms, by order of the Directors of the East India Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

A Large piece of Ground with Mango, Pear, Tamarind and several other trees on the Ground situated at Callian in Salsette near the G. I. P. Railway station; the Ground contains about 31-1/7 Acres or 149,485 square yards more or less, with wells of everlasting sweet water.

Also, at the same place, at ½ past 4 P. M.

The Bungalows' Materials (without Ground) consisting of Beams, Posts, Venitian and Paunel Doors, &c. &c. these materials lying at Callian, on the Hill, about a mile distant from the Railway Station.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will hold a Book Sale of the following just received:—Babbage and Barlow's Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures and Machinery with plates, Banks and the Royal Society, Brees' Railway Practice with plates, Burton's Goa, Davis's China, De Sauley's Expedition to the Red Sea, 2 Vols., Foster's Hand Book of Literature, Year Book of Facts, Homer's Odyssey with Illustrations, The Horse and His Rider, The Englishman in Egypt, Latham's Germania of Tacitus, Lane's Modern Egyptians, Bulwer's Dramas and Poems, Love Letters of Eminent Persons, Nicholl's Solar System, Planet Neptune, O'Byrne's Naval Biography, St. John's French Revolution, Springfield's Horses and Their Riders, Shakespeare 4 Vols. Lady Stanhope's Travels, Thackwell's Sikh War, Wagner's Persia, Weld's History of the Royal Society, Bedford Correspondence 3 Vols., Raja Brooke's Letters, Burke's Romance of the Aristocracy Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, Catalogue of the Great Exhibition Illustrated 4 Vols., Ferguson's Nineveh, Fellow's Account of the Tonic, Tisphy Monument, Fellow's Xanthian Marbles, Fellow's Discoveries in Lycia, Fellow's Discoveries in Asia Minor, Goldsmith's Poems, Life of Lord Langdale, Hamilton's Asia Minor, Hooper's Tents of Tuski, Hoskin's Charles the Second, Jerdan's Autobiography, Hall's Irish Character, Immortelles of Charles Dickens, Jesse's Wild Sports, Niebuhr's Lectures Walker on Chess, Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Knight's Cyclopædia of London, Solace of Song, Macfarlane's French Revolution, Paget's Hungary 2 vols., Pfeiffer's Voyage to Ireland, The Enchanted Doll, Kennedy's Classical Poetry, Merry Tales, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Mordan's Foolscap Machine with Copying Book.

A powerful Grey Australian Saddle Horse, 6 years old and 15 hands ½ inch in height, quiet, and pleasant to ride. Price Rs. 500. The horse can be seen at one day's notice and a certicate of soundness will be given to the purchaser.

A chesnut Australian Gelding, about 15 hands, 5 years old, very showy, perfectly quiet and free from vice. Price Rs. 400.

A most superb state Carriage, built by Bettyes and Son, of London, for the late Queen of Oude. Price Rupees 3000.

One Iron Grey Arab high caste horse, age 5, quiet in harness, to be seen at two hours' previous notice.

A pair of Bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 550.

A Mahogany Square Pianoforte.

A strong serviceable and light Office Palanquin Shigram, lined with Blue Silk Damask, with Lamps and Shafts, for one horse.

One English-built Dennet, by "Kinder." Price Rs. 400.

One Bay Cape Riding Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.

An excellent, light, and roomy English-built Buggy, (Victoria Shaped) with Enamelled Leather Hood, has just been put in thorough order.

PURDY'S GUN AND RIFLE.

A first rate double barelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in case, with two Stocks, with all the necessary implements complete, in brass bound Oak case, made expressly to order by the above celebrated maker for an Officer, who now no longer requires it. The whole are in excellent condition, and are now offered for sale at a reduced price of Rs. 650.

BENNETT'S WATCHES.

John Bennett, of "Cheapside, London." Gold Hunting Watches of first rate workmanship in excellent going order, warranted genuine manufacture.

ALSO,

A first-rate remarkably light and stylish Buggy, having Diamond Leather Hood, nicely newly lined and painted, with Silver Plated Lamps.

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